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"James K. Polk a friend of the Tariff."

If James K. Polk, on reading this sentiment, which appears in so many Pennsylvania Locofoco papers, would utter the true sentiments of his heart, he would pronounce it a base falsehood. It is false, entirely and wholly false, as every man at all acquainted with his career and sentiments knows.—James K. Polk has been in Congress a long time, and when the subject of a protective tariff has been furiously agitated, and what vote did he ever give in favor of protection? Can his friends point to a single vote of his on this subject, on which they can ask the approval of Pennsylvanians? Give us *one*, gentlemen, only *one!* What speech did he ever make in favor of protection—in favor of any Pennsylvania interest? Where is it recorded? Will Mr Lowrie, or Mr. Brackenridge, or Sam Black, his defenders and supporters in this region, tell us?

When the Committee of Ways and Means, in 1832, aimed a deadly blow at the industry of the country and the system of Protection, by reporting a bill reducing the duty to 20 per cent and below, where was James K. Polk found? Why supporting the bill with all his feeble powers. Who supported a bill to reduce duty on ready made clothing to 20 per cent, thereby starving thousands of helpless females, and a worthy class of mechanics? James K. Polk! Who recommended to reduce the duty on wheat, flour, butter, bacon, beef and pork, to 15 per cent. James K. Polk! Who tried to reduce the duty on iron to 20 per cent? James K. Polk. Who struggled to *put a knife to the throat of every sheep in the country*, by recommending to reduce the duty on wool to 15 per cent? JAMES K. POLK. Who endeavored to hurl destruction broadcast upon every manufacturing interest in the country? The slaveholding cotton grower, JAMES K. POLK!

Who voted, on the 23d of June, 1832, to reduce the duty on cotton goods, costing not exceeding 15 cents per yard, to *twelve and a half per cent!* James K. Polk. Who, on the same day voted for Mr. M'Duffie's motion to abolish the duty of $30 per ton on rolled iron? James K. Polk. Who on the 22d of June, in the same year, voted *against a duty* on boots and bootees, on cabinet ware, on hats, caps, whips, bridles, saddles, carriages, blank-books, earthen and stone ware, on manufactures of marble, and on wool? JAMES K. POLK!

When did James K. Polk ever give one redeeming vote on the subject of Protection? Can any one tell us? Can any one deny the statement of Mr. Webster, that Mr. Polk has been the most consistent and persevering opponent of Protection to Domestic Industry, of any man in Congress. He has never faltered in determined opposition to the interests of Pennsylvania, and yet there are men among us so lost to a sense of state pride, and state rights, and state interests, as to ask Pennsylvanians to vote for him!

James K. Polk is a slaveholding cotton grower. He was nominated through the intrigues and influence of the slave-holding and cotton-growing interests. He has not one single feeling in common with the working men of Pennsylvania. The cotton growers are opposed to Protection, and James K. Polk, if elected will carry out their interests and his, and preserve the consistency of his whole political life, by opposing the Protection of American Industry and Pennsylvania interests.

"THREE GROANS FOR ELIZABETH."—The Locofocos are terribly anoyed at the result of their convention at Elizabeth. Their meagre, spiritless little squad, compared with the enthusiastic and large Convention of the Whigs, has mortified them exceedingly. This was shown by a little incident which took place on the return of some of the Loco delegates from this city. Some of them had congregated at Esquire Cunningham's, about 9 miles from the city. Among others, Rody Patterson, with a band of music, was present. After the band had played several airs, it was proposed to give three cheers for Esquire Cunningham. This was responded to. "Three cheers for Rody Patterson, our next Sheriff," was then proposed and carried. Then the recollection of their forlorn condition at Elizabeth came over their cheering like a wet blanket, and "*three groans for Elizabeth*" was proposed and duly delivered! Wait till the morning after the election, gentlemen, and you will groan for better cause!

HON. CHARLES SHALER.—The question is frequently asked why Mr. Shaler does not take a more active part in the present campaign, as an advocate for the candidates of the Locofoco party. We have been told that he has been often applied to, to take the stump, and has refused, saying that he could not consent to place himself in so ridiculous and equivocal a position as the support of Polk as a Tariff man would subject him to. If this is the fact, he certainly takes a very just view of the subject. How any man, professing any claims to consistency and veracity, can exert his influence and abilities to secure the vote of Pennsylvania for Polk as a friend to protection, is indeed astonishing. The man who professes to be friendly to protection himself, and and yet supports James K. Polk, directly or indirectly, as such, is unworthy the respect, and ought never to receive the suffrages of Pennsylvanians.

The Third Party Organization.

A large meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, Portage Co, Ohio, was held on the 13th inst. The meeting was addressed by Hon. D. R. Tilden, and Hon. J. R. Giddings. The Ohio Star states that Mr. Giddings discussed the Texas question in some of its bearings very felicitously. One anecdote which he told in this connexion ought not to be forgotten:

In conversation with a zealous advocate of slavery and the annexation of Texas, Mr. G. asked him whether he really expected that Ohio would cast her vote in favor of an institution which her people held in so great abhorrence? "*That will depend upon* THE LIBERTY PARTY," said the annexationist. "*If* THEY *adhere to their organization,* WE *shall stand a fair chance to carry Ohio.*"

Mr. Giddings said he thought it a remarkable thing that the high-toned advocates of ETERNAL SLAVERY in the South, and the warm hearted friends of humanity, the liberty men of the North, should be co-operating in this struggle; both laboring with equal ardor to defeat the Whigs. You may see the infidel advocate of perpetual slavery, at the South denouncing Henry Clay and opposing his election on the ground that his election will abolish slavery: and see at the same time some of the reverend clergy even, at the North opposing his election for the opposite reason. He thought it behoved Liberty men to pause and reflect, and examine their position.

The following, among other resolutions, was passed by the meeting:

Resolved, That while we would do full justice to the notions of the third party, so called, as far as they embrace the good of the whole country, and not the interest of a party merely we cannot but consider their efforts at this time palpably misdirected, playing directly into the hands of slaveholders, and calculated greatly to injure and retard the cause for which they profess so strong an attachment.

☞The Locofocos had a procession in Wheeling on Saturday night last. The Times says it was "about as ridiculous an exhibition as it has ever been our fate to witness. It consisted of perhaps fifty men and one hundred and fifty boys, and had in it *seventeen* transparencies, all told, on which there was a great display of Locofoco principles, to wit: "Polk and Dallas,' TEXAS! TEXAS! TEXAS! and TEXAS."

ABOLITION ABSTRACTIONISM.

The New York Tribune, in noticing Judge King's declaration to Mr. Giddings; that "he would not vote for a slaveholder, if by so doing he could at once and forever abolish slavery," remarks:

"We defy any Virginia abstractionist to go ahead of that. Now, we do not believe that Northern men have any right to vote down Slavery in the Southern States; but if we assumed the power to vote on the subject at all, as Judge King does, we should certainly feel impelled to vote in such way as most effectually to oppose Slavery.

POLK AND SLAVERY.—A gentleman in Tennessee, writes to his friend in Philadelphia, as follows:

"In reply to your enquiries as to whether Mr. Polk is a slaveholder, I am informed that ten or twelve years ago he established, in company with his brother-in-law, Caldwell, a negro quarter in Yallabusha County, Mississipi, near Grenada; afterward he bought his brother-in law out, and has near one hundred souls on his cotton plantation there, whom in consequence of his being so immersed in politics, he has seen but once in four years, and leaves them to the tender mercies of the overseer."

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—We observe with pleasure that this old and consistent Whig paper has come out in an entirely new dress. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity in so moderate and excellent a paper.

MISSOURI.—At the late election the people of Missouri, by a large majority, decided to hold a Convention to amend or remodel the Constitution. What a fine opportunity for that state to cover herself with imperishable renown, by being the first of the slave states to make provision for the gradual extermination of slavery in her midst.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION.—The Louisiana Convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, met at Jackson on the 5th instant, and after being duly organized proceeded to the disposal of the work in hand. Mr. J. B Barret, candidate for the place of clerk to the convention, was killed by lightning, the bolt striking behind the right ear—the fluid running through the interior of his body, came out under the right foot. His horse was also killed instantly.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—This annual wonder has again made his appearance, as we learn from the eastern papers. It is said he was actually seen off Boothbay, Me., a few days since by the skipper and crew of the schooner Temperance Mary. He has grown a good deal in size since he was seen last, being bigger around than a hogshead of molasses, and two hundred feet long. The crew of the schooner fired a swivel loaded with musket balls into the head of the snake, (then raised at least twenty feet out of the water,) and the shot evidently took effect; as he reared his enormous tail, made a tremendous splash in the water, and dove towards the vessel The crew were of course very much frightened, as they supposed he was about to make fierce battle, but he did not rise in sight again.—Now these men must all have told the grossest and most egregious falsehood, or there is reality, after all, in the existence of the Eastern Sea Serpent; for there is no chance for mistake in this case. The facts, it is as well to add, have all been sworn to before a justice of the peace. The editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says he begins to be suspicious that he may possibly be obliged to give over his scepticism, and conclude there actually *is* a big snake upon the coast of Maine.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—The Geauga Republican learns from the Hon. J. R. Giddings, that Cassius M. Clay, Esq, of Kentucky, has been invited to be at Warren on the 24th inst., and has consented to be there on his way to attend the Erie Mass Meeting, on the 10th of September, and would be willing to appropriate the intermediate time in visiting the Whigs of the Reserve,

We hope arrangements will be made to obtain the attendance of this distinguished Kentuckian and excellent friend of human liberty at the Mass Convention in Cuyahoga on the 31st inst.—*Cleve Herald.*

ILLINOIS.—The Whigs have probably gained some Members of the Legislature, but the State is Locofoco, by about the same majority as at the State election in 1840 Then the State went Locofoco by over 5,000; but at the Presidential Election succeeding the Whigs rallied, polled a great vote, and cut down the majority to 1939. They may do better now, but for the present the State may be set down as decidedly Loco. The new congressional Delegation stands:

I. Robt. Smith, over John Reynolds, both Loco.

II. John A McClernand, no opposition.

III. Orlando B. Ficklin, by a large majority.

IV. John Wentworth; no serious opposition.

V. Stephen A Douglass, by a small majority.

VI. Joseph P. Hoge, over M. P. Sweet, Whig.

VII. Edward D Baker, Whig over John Calhoun.

All Locos elected, but Mr. Baker, who takes the place of Hon. John J. Hardin, declined.—The Whigs hoped to beat Douglass and Hoge; but Douglass is said to be re elected by 250, while Hoge is saved by the great Mormon vote cast unanimously for him. The vote of Nauvoo stands, Hoge 1275, Sweet *twenty!* So Mormonism goes the whole hog for Polk, Texas & Co. So we will call Illinois a Polk State untill the Whigs carry it for Clay.—*New York Tribune.*

Dr. J. McCune Smith, a very inteligent colored gentleman of the city of New York, in an article recently published, declares his opinion that the Liberty party do not make the abolition of slavery a primary or even a secondary object of their efforts. The following incident may serve to illustrate his remark.—In the debate at Bloomfield, Trumbull county, two or three weeks ago, between Mr Giddings and Judge King, Mr. Giddings asked Judge King "whether he would vote for a slaveholder, if by so doing he could at *once and entirely abolish slavery?*" Judge King declared "*he would not!*"—*Ohio Star.*

CIRCULAR FROM THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The extraordinary issue presented by the friends of James K. Polk, in reference to the Tariff question, demands the particular attention of the Whigs. It is now boldly asserted by his friends and supporters, *in Pennsylvania*, that he is in favor of a Tariff for the protection of home industry, and that Mr. Clay is opposed to it. They have conceded the great principle that Pennsylvania demands a Protective Tariff. A proposition so unfounded as that James K. Polk ever was, or is now, in favor of a Tariff for Protection, only requires an exhibition of the testimony existing, in a hundred different forms, to disprove it. Yet, in the interior of the State, the friends of Mr. Polk are ready to hazard his election upon the truth of the proposition. The only way to settle this extraordinary question is, by an exhibition of the press or public meetings, and by distributing the documentary evidence among the people. Hundreds of meetings are being called, and the Committee are rejoiced to find that distinguished champions of the cause, every where, are willing to sacrifice their private interests, and to answer to the calls of their countrymen, and to attend such public meetings, wherever convened, and by indubitable proofs, to put to rest the Tariff question—this new issue in favor of the Whig cause, and the Whig candidates.

In addition to the distinguished gentlemen named in their last circular, the Committee are enabled to present, with pride and pleasure, the names of J. R Ingersoll, Col J Swift, Joseph R. Chandler, Josiah Randall, Nathan Sargent, Judge Conrad, and E Joy Morris, of the city of Philadelphia; and they have general assurances that the gentlemen in the different counties will stand forth, "with the law and the testimony,' as "to the pulling down the strong holds" of our adversaries.

Other important issues are fairly joined.—The advocate of Mr. Polk's election are openly and avowedly in favor of an immediate annexation of Texas, on the terms of the lately proposed treaty, assuming their *debts*—their *wars*—their defective titles to lands, and their *vicious population.* The friends of Mr Clay are opposed to immediate annexation, on the terms proposed.

The friends of Mr. Polk are openly and avowedly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. The Whigs are distinctly in favor of that measure.

The friends of Markle and Clay, are in favor of a sale of the public works, which would pay off about one half of the state debt, and of applying the annual proceeds received by the State from the sales of the public lands, to the payment of the interest of the other half of the public debt. In this way relieving the farmer and tax payer from a burden that is likely otherwise to destroy them The friends of Polk and Dallas are in favor of retaining the public works, and, as heretofore, using them as political capital for the benefit of their unscrupulous partizans.

The Committee urge upon their Whig friends, that in the great scheme of reform contemplated, the election of General Markle is of indispensable importance.

With the virtue, talents, ardor and disinterested patriotism at command, and the great and good ends to be attained, surely the people will use the opportunity to relieve themselves from long-protracted sufferings, superinduced by the mal-administration of public affairs.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN REED, Chairman.

From the Boston Times, (Extra) Aug 18.

Extensive Conflagration in Boston.

Work of Incendiaries—Twenty-five or Thirty Buildings Destroyed, and about Forty Tenements—Loss about $50,000 or $60,000.

Our city was visted early Sunday morning, with two extensive conflagrations, the work of incendiaries. The first fire was set by incendiaries, between the carpenter's shops of Theophilus Burr and Mr. McClouston, on the west side of Brighton street, and near the wood and lumber wharf of Bosworth & Pratt

From this point the flames spread to the lumber and across the street two two large wooden buildings, separated by a passage way, and which were sub-divided into eight tenements, occupied by Irish and American families. The shops were wholly destroyed—the tenements in front entirely riddled by fire, and those in the rear mostly burned or much damaged. The furniture of the families there resident, was nearly all destroyed by the fire, the water, and the exertions made to extinguish the flames.

The number on the wharf was injured to the value of some 2 or $300 The value of the wooden buildings was about $3,500. Loss in all about $5000.

While the firemen were engaged at this fire, another fire was set by the incendiaries in south Margin street, near of the carpenter's shops of Messrs. Ridlon & Jepson and Butterfield which were soon consumed—the flames communicating to buildings on both sides of the street, also in the rear, and thence to the west side of Merrimack street. In the area of this conflagration some nineteen buildings were destroyed.

On South Margin street, 11 houses were burnt—9 of which entirely.

On Merrimack street there were 8 buildings burnt. The brick buildings were mostly insured.

There was a rumor this morning that a family perished in one of the above mentioned fires, but we do not learn that any such incident occurred.

We regret to say that while Mr Thomas Houston, Spring street, was engaged at the top of a ladder at the fire in Merrimack street, he fell and injured himself badly, but not fatally. Every assistance was rendered.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ACADIA.

We select the most important items of intelligence brought by the Acadia, which we had not room for in our postscript of yesterday It will doubtless give general pleasure to hear that the news generally is of a favorable nature. The continuance of good weather gave promise of an abundant harvest The intelligence from the Manufacturing Districts was encouraging Cotton remained depressed in prices, but the purchases for the trade continued to be active

The debates in Parliament were of no great interest. The session is drawing to a close.—The new Poor Law Bill had been amended.—It was supposed that in a week or ten days, the business before Parliament would be finished; and that to afford the Judges and Law Lords an opportunity of deciding on the writ of error in the O Connell case, Parliament would adjourn from time to time, until judgment is pronounced.

The Repeal agitation cantinues in Ireland The rent reported at the last meeting but one was £1,439—at the last, £1000. Throughout the Provinces, the opposition to the payment of local rates, and even rents, is stated, on the authority of Wilmer's News Letter, to increase in proportion to the amount received at Conciliation Hall.

The news from the Continent is not of much interest. Disturbances were prevalent in Italy and Switzerland. Attempts had been made to assassinate the Kings of Prussia and Greece. Spain remained under the control of Narvaez The attitude of France and Morocco looked warlike Crowned heads and other royal personages seemed to be indemnifying themselves for their past submission to rigid etiquette, and were jaunting about with a restlessness quite republican. It is now hardly worth while to register their movements.—Her Britannic Majesty stays at home for very good reasons. The preparations for her comfort in her approaching confinement, are chronicled with an amusing minuteness, The particular apartment is designated, and its position views, &c., duly commented on.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Despatches from Marshal Bugeaud inform his Government that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered the Caliphа, who had attacked the French troops, to be put into chains, and to be placed at the disposal of Marshal Bugeaud.—The Marshal replied, that he should refuse receiving the prisoner until he had received further instructions; and that he should continue hostilities. The French army is well provided with provisions, and in high spirits. Reinforcements are in active preparation.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN

We have the Madrid journals of the 26th, with a private letter of the same date. The following are extracts:—

"The posts have been relieved at a later hour to-day. The authorities, it appears, had some suspicions of the fidelity of one of the battalions who were to be on duty. The order of service was changed, thus making the relief take place some hours later.

Providence has just saved us from a frightful catastrophe—the plan said to have been in agitation was nothing less than to have set fire to the barracks, and, under favor of the first moment of confusion, to have assassinated the officers and the chiefs, and to have delivered up the city to all the horrors of a pillage. These horrible schemes have, however, been defeated by the zeal and activity of our military and political authorities, and the admirable fidelity of the troops. Amongst the persons arrested, is a nephew of Don Alonso Cardero.

It appears nearly certain, from all accounts, that the *Exaltados* had an idea of making some manifestation. They had made overtures to the sergeants of some of the regiments, and given them money; but after they had got into possession of the secret, and received the bribe, those men, faithful of their duty, communicated the affair to their officers, and thus prevented the contemplated outbreak. Every precaution continued to be taken."

ITALY.

A letter from Bologna of the 27th July announces the execution of Signor Cardinghi by sentence of court martial. He was shot in the back on the preceding day. His execution had excited a most painful sensation, but little calculated to allay the ferment that seems to prevail throughout Italy.

The Papal states continue tranquil, the principal leaders of the late insurrection having either been taken prisoners or had fled from Italy. The Government, however, continued to use the greatest surveilance, many persons in the higher ranks being suspected of secretly aiding and abetting the disaffected. A great agitation reigned in the Lombardo Austrian States

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the Overland Mail—The dates from Bombay, are to the 20th of June, from Calcutta to the 11th, and from China to the 1st of May.—The most unsettled territory in India is the Punjaub, where matters wear a very feverish appearance. Gwallor is tranquil.

At Canton, there had been some rioting, but it was checked soon. The Emperor is said to be so much pleased with the "barbarians," that he is disposed to concede to them some fresh commercial privileges. So say the accounts. Commercially speaking, the news from India is favorable; from China, it is otherwise The cotton market of the various "celestial" emporiums was very dull and profitless. The recall of Lord Ellenbourough has excited no less surprise than satisfaction. He was not expected to leave before the arrival of Sir Henry Hardinge.

THE SOUTH SEAS

Mr. Pritchard the British consul at Tahiti, has arrived home in the Vindictive It is said in the Rio papers, that he had been imprisoned, by order of the French authorities in that island, for 21 days, and only obtained his liberty on condition of leaving the country Queen Pomare had taken refuge, it is further stated, on board the Basalisk sloop of war, where she remained when the last accounts came away.

Some of her chiefs were invited in and seized; one of them loaded with irons. They are still confined on board the frigate Ambuscade. A proclamation was published ten days ago. These chiefs merely fled, dreading the punishment their friends had received. The French Governor had strained every nerve to put Tahiti into a fit state of defence; he boasts that if two months more be given him, he would defy any ship to enter. The small island in the front of the harbor is having an earthen embankment of twelve feet raised on it; 15 32 pounders are to be mounted, also barracks built for the gunners. Commanding the entrance to the harbor barracks are built, and a battery being erected, to be armed with fourteen eight pounders. Other works are being constructed behind the town on the rise of the hill.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The N. Y. Express says:—The commercial news by the Acadia, from Liverpool, is of but little importance.—The harvest has already commenced in some districts. The growing crops were favorable and a good yield and a secure harvest was anticipated. Grains of all descriptions were uncommonly low in England, and there appears to be no inducement to ship either from the continent or this country. Thus, there being no outlet for our Flour in Europe, we see but little prospect of any immediate advance in prices here. The holders of Cotton are quite encouraged by the advices, which show an advance of one-eighth of a penny in Liverpool, and two centimes in Havre over the prices by the previous steamer. This is the brightest news we have received for a long time. Prices previously were lower and lower, until those interested in Cotton had begun to think there was no stopping place to the decline. It is, therefore, cheering to see the market had taken a favorable turn, and it is to be hoped that prices had touched their lowest point. Should prices continue to improve, it will be most fortunate, as we are now at the commencement of the crop.

The following circular contains some valuable statements and directions in relation to our Provision trade with England, from Messrs. Durand & McKenzie's London Provision circular:

"Our experience of the American Provision trade during the last 18 months has been very encouraging considering the great prejudices and interests with which this branch of business has had to contend, as well as the extra quantity thrown upon the Market by other countries who have been endeavoring to maintain a competition for this business, but which we now consider has resulted decidedly in favor of America. There has been another cause this season for the depression of prices, viz: the many strange and unaccustomed channels through which consignments have come, and such parties evincing too much anxiety to make sales from the want of proper connections or a knowledge of the trade.

We beg your attention to the following articles:

Beef—Of superior quality is in regular demand but at lower prices: the stock of inferior on the market is very large, and for which buyers can hardly be found at any price; holders are making great exertions to clear the present stock before the commencement of the new season, which will be impossible to effect, and there must remain over a considerable quantity. We therefore recommend that none but the finest and best cattle be sent here next season, say of from 800 to 1000 pounds weight, and packed according to Mr. Phillips' previous directions, say for prime mess the run of the cattle with the exception of heads, scrap ends of necks, shin or leg pieces, each cask to contain 38 pieces of 8 lbs. as near as may be, and cut as square as possible with a saw, not sliced or cut into thin flat pieces. Some excellent beef has been rendered unsaleable this season in consequence of being unequally messed, some pieces being 3 or 4 pounds weight, and others 12 lbs—this objection alone often makes a difference of 10s. per tierce. India beef is packed into a tierce containing 42 pieces of 8 lbs., cut from heavier cattle than mess, and consisting only of the choicest pieces, say excluding all the shoulder and neck, or more properly speaking, the fore quarter. In salting beef a liberal quantity of saltpetre must be used, and each piece rubbed with dry salt and then thrown into vats without a pickle, so that the salt may extract the blood, which will make sufficient pickle of itself to cover the meat when pressed down by a heavy weight—after lying in this state for from 7 to 10 days, it may be taken out and rinsed in clean pickle, and packed into tierces with plenty of St. Ubes or Turks Island salt, taking care to have fresh pickle immediately ready to fill up the cask. We quote for prime mess beef 60@70s per tierce; India 74@77s. 6d.

Pork has improved in value. Irish Prime Mess being now worth 67@70 per barrel, with scarcely any in the market. We are selling American Mess Pork in 4 lbs. pieces 48s@52s 6d, and better prices might be obtained if this article was more known. Both Mess and Prime Pork are enquired after, so that we do not doubt that all shipments made from your side up to the end of this month will meet with satisfactory returns. In packing the forthcoming season we consider that some encouragement may be held out from the circumstance that Irish Bacon is selling very freely at 50s@56s per cwt. without any chance of much, if any fall for many months so that barrel pork cannot be made up at low prices, besides we are in expectation that several thousand tierces (at least 12,000 of both beef and pork will be required from Ireland next season by the Government instead of the few hundred taken last year. This alone will have a tendency to support prices. The Pork for this market should not be made from the large descriptions of hog, which weighs from two to three hundred weight before it can be considered well fed. The breed preferred and mostly used in Ireland is that which is fully fattened at the weight of about one hundred and fifty pounds, but at any rate the Pork must not be so fat as that which usually comes from your side, and it is also necessary that the fat be very firm. The barrel of Mess Pork suitable for this market, is then made from the entire hog, equally cut into 4 lb. pieces, excluding the head and parts of the legs below the body. Middles of Pork can be packed in tierces of 336 pounds and are now worth 35s per 112 pounds, duty paid.

Hams, are not much enquired after, many objections are made to their being too salt and flat; they should be cut as plump as possible and cured mildly; although this trade has been far from encouraging, we are fully of opinion that it will ultimately become more extensive. We quote 38 to 42s in bond, and 50@52s duty paid; we must however wait for buyers at these prices, as sales cannot be forced.

Lard, is an article for which many new uses have been found, and as pressing establishments are continually springing up, we may calculate upon an increased demand: the oil being saleable, the value however will be regulated by the supply. We quote 33 to 34s duty paid.

Cheese, is attracting more attention, and there is every prospect of a large trade as soon as the weather cools down to allow shipments to arrive here in good condition; the make in this country is considered deficient, so that we may expect an improved demand: at present all the cheese here is more or less out of condition so that we cannot give quotations from actual sales, but we consider that 50 to 54s will be readily obtained for the finest dairies.

Tallow, has been steady since our last with perhaps not quite so much business doing, speculation having been checked by the improved prospects of the cattle feed—we look forward to a continuance if not an improvement of our quotations for some time. Russian Tallow, P. Y. C. 41s 6d to 41s6; American 40 to 41s6.

Oils—Sperm maintains its value of £83 per ton; headmatter £88@89 and there is every probability that these quotations will be supported for many months. Southern Oil, in bond, is worth £26@27 per ton; Linseed 25 10s ℔ ton.

Turpentine—The importation is large, so that the value has receded to 6s 6d for good old; new drippings would bring 7s@7s 3d.

Oil Cake has experienced a great decline during the past month, in consequence of the alteration in the weather, and some parcels from New Orleans, have been sold as low as £6 10s; yet as the autumn approaches, a considerable improvement may be expected.

Ashes very dull. Pots 24s 6d a 25s 6d; Pearls 25@26s 6d.

Hides are selling at 3½ per lb. for wet salted.

Whalefins have been sold this week by auction, at £288 per ton.

Lard Oil is in demand, at from 43 to £44 per ton, duty paid of about 6 per ton

The last month has been very favorable for the forth coming crops, having been very warm with occasional showers Grain and Flour are consequently extremely dull, and no buyers except at low prices; indeed they are quite nominal.

London Market, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Our market is without material alteration in prices. Corn—Wheat—free Foreign taken sparingly—Flour has declined 3 to 4s per barrel. Samples of new wheat are daily expected to arrive. Metals—140s is obtained for bar in Wales, and 70s to 80s for Pig. Oils—Cod—£33 10s to £31.—Sperm is firm. Linseed Oil 25s 9d. Provisions—American—Cheese, good and fine 44s to 54s. Beef and Pork in request at 45s to 57s 6d per tierce; Lard 35s to 37s 6d per cwt. Turpentine at 26s 6d to 27s per cwt.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 24, 1844.

☞We direct the attention of our readers to the statements of Chas. King, Esq., editor of the New York American, in relation to the Cilley Duel.—Mr. King is an honorable and high minded man, of the strictest veracity. His statement shows clearly that Mr. Clay cannot be blamed for his conduct in that affair. Any man, after reading this, who continues to charge Mr. Clay with the murder of Cilley, must have a heart as prejudiced and as malignant as the Prince of Darkness.

RISE IN THE RIVER.—During the day, yesterday, our rivers were rising fast, and had risen upwards of two feet, by five o'clock in the afternoon. This will afford abundance of water for the boats which ordinarily run the upper trade. Freight and passages are both very low.

MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM.

There was a grand Tariff rally in this borough on Thursday evening. The room was crowded to excess by a vast throng, anxious to be enlightened on the various political topics of the day. David Ritchie, Esq, addressed the meeting, in the German language, in an able and forcible manner. After which James Dunlop, Esq, took the stand, and in a lengthy speech, full of unanswerable arguments exposed the rotten professions and principles of the Locofoco party. He produced Locofoco documents, and proved from their own organs, the Polk party to be anti-protectionists. If Burke and Shunk had been there, these *honorable* men must have blushed at their own efforts to try and make J. K. Polk out "as good a Tariff man as Henry Clay."—The Whigs are fortunate in having such able advocates as they can boast of in this county. To David Ritchie, Esq., the Club in Birmingham are much indebted for his able speech to the German citizens at this meeting, and to James Dunlop for his uprooting of Polkism.

POOR JEMMY POLK is catching it from the Charleston Mercury for writing that hypocritical letter to Mr. Kane of Pennsylvania, in order to catch the votes of the Tariff men of this State. Mr. Calhoun's organ can make no allowance for a little coying with the friends of Protection, on the part of "Young Hickory." It denounces Mr. Polk as having accepted a nomination as a *free-trade man*, and as now electioneering for the votes of Protectionists by writing enigmatical letters. The Mercury evidently considers "Young Hickory" either a knave or a hypocrite. If he accepted the nomination as a *free-trade man*, when he was not one, he was a knave; and if he is a *free-trade man*, which is undoubted, it is the veriest hypocrisy to endeavor to gain support as a friend of Protection. Nevertheless, the Mercury, with true South-Carolina-Calhoun consistency, supports Mr Polk. The Mercury says:

He has not waited to feel might before he forgets right, but without the grace of coy delay, abandons us and the Constitution beforehand, and rushes with hot haste into the corrupt embraces of oppression. If such things are done in the green tree, for the mere temptation of a chance for office, what persistance and progress in subserviency to the plundering majority, may not be looked for if he succeeds in the canvass, and becomes surrounded by the yet stronger temptations, to smooth the course of his administration and maintain the ascendancy of his party by a ductile and oily facility! And what prospect is there that the mass of his supporters will present to their Southern lieges any less flexible or more uncompromising candidate for our suffrages four years hence? None whatever While, then, we shall support Mr Polk's election, it will not be because *pledged* to it.

☞The rain on Thursday night was very heavy. It flooded cellars in Allegheny city, and made such a deposit of sand and gravel in the Canal at the Federal street bridge, it was impassible, till the water was drawn off the level and the bar cleared out. The water likewise undermined a portion of the street at the same place and it caved in.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Old Westmoreland is in a perfect blaze of political excitement. The noble Whigs of that county, though long in the minority, are not disheartened. Having a candidate for Governor, from their midst, whom they know, and knowing love and respect, they feel it behooves them to put forth herculean efforts to redeem their county from the curse of Locofocoism. A great meeting was held in Greensburgh, on Wednesday last, and among other spirited resolutions the following were passed:

Resolved, That Joseph Markle of this county, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—he who offered to pledge his private property to raise the necessary funds to pay the men under his command during the last war, when the national treasury was embarrassed—he who fought gallantly in defence of the liberties of his country—he who was the confidential friend and bosom companion of Gen. Harrison—he who in all the various relations of a soldier, a citizen, a christian, a neighbor and a friend, has discharged the obligations they imposed, merits the support of every true friend of his country. We his neighbors and intimate acquaintances, hurl back with indignation, the foul, false, and unmanly charge of incompetency and imbecility, brought against the gallant old soldier by a party and a press that are as reckless of truth as they are of the reputation of our best citizens, who may chance to differ with them in opinion.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to superintend the preparations for a meeting of the various township delegations from Westmoreland county, at East Liberty, in Allegheny county, on the 9th of September, on the way to participate in the great Whig Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 10th. And that said Committee be authorized to appoint one Grand Marshal, and as many Assistants as they deem necessary to insure order in the procession.

CORRECTION.

To Mr. D. N. White, Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette & Advertiser.

SIR.—In your paper of the 20th inst. there is an article signed "W." on the subject of the Naturalization of foreigners in what the writer calls "the Bankrupt Court."

I trust you will do the officers of the District Court of the U. S. the justice to contradict the report by re-publishing the card of Mr Alward which appears in the Morning Chronicle of this date, or in any other manner you may think proper.

Yours, &c.

A. A IRWIN.

Clerk District Court, U. S.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 23d, 1844.

☞The following is the "card" referred to We make the correction with pleasure, and cannot conceive the motive of our correspondent "W." in making so incorrect a statement:

"MESSRS. EDITORS—You are authorized to say that the publication in your paper signed "M." asserting that an immense number of naturalization certificates have been issued by the Bankrupt Court, is totally unfounded There has been no such case. In the District Court of the United States at its regular sessions, nine persons only have been naturalized within the past year, and five of these only have obtained certificates of naturalization. These certificates have issued out of the District Court in conformity to law.

H. B. ALWARD.

Clerk in the District Court.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

CORRECTION.

MR D. N. WHITE:—I observe in your paper of Friday morning, the following article which I wish you to republish, that your readers may at one and the same time see the charge and correction, merely remarking that the article in question does the Liberty party great injustice. I am not disposed to say that the Tribune would state or insinuate what he knew was *false*, or that the Gazette would copy it for the purpose of deceiving its readers; nor do I wish to assert as a truth, that you, sir, or the respected editor of the Tribune are so extremely ignorant of the principles of the Liberty party, as not to know that that party never have, nor do they now believe that northern men have any right to interfere politically with slavery in the Southern States, or in any other part of the Republic, where it may exist in any other way than the CONSTITUTION and LAWS of our common country, may direct or permit. The Liberty party is not a sectional but a NATIONAL PARTY. It is to be hoped that the Tribune and Gazette will either permit the Liberty party to present their own principles before their readers, or cease to misrepresent them through ignorance or otherwise.

A LIBERTY MAN.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1844.

ABOLITION ABSTRACTIONISM.

The New York Tribune, in noticing Judge King's declaration to Mr. Giddings; that "he would not vote for a slave holder, if by so doing he could at once and forever abolish slavery," remarks:

"We defy any Virginia abstractionist to go ahead of that. Now, we do not believe that Northern men have any right to vote down Slavery in the Southern States; but if we assumed the power to vote on the subject at all, as Judge King does, we should certainly feel impelled to vote in such way as most effectually to oppose Slavery.

NOTE.—We let our rather captious correspondent have his say, and comply with his request to republish the article above. Our object in publishing the article, as we presume it was the Tribune editor's in noticing it, was to show the double refined abstractionism which would prevent a man from voting for a slaveholder, even if by so doing he could at once and forever abolish so great an evil, and make the hearts of millions sing for joy. The remark which has excited our correspondent's wrath was merely incidental; and although we do not think it necessary to defend the editor of the Tribune, yet we may be permitted to say that we cannot see the force of our correspondent's complaint.

The Liberty men profess to vote against slavery in some way—to vote it down or put it down by voting, where it exists, or they mean nothing at all. Mr. King means to vote slavery down when he refuses to vote for a slaveholder. The constitution does not forbid a slaveholder to hold office. Under the constitution he is as much entitled to office as a non-slaveholder. But Mr. King, by voting, would forever deprive him of this privilege, and therefore, as far as that goes, would vote slavery down. The Whigs intend to vote Texas and free trade down, despite the direct votes of the Locofocos, and the indirect assistance of the Liberty men. If the Liberty men do not intend to vote slavery down, they are only humbugging the people. The only hope of the slaveholders, in getting Texas annexed, is by the indirect aid of the Liberty party; we may therefore say, that whether they intend to vote slavery down or not, they are taking the very best means of *voting slavery up!—Ed. Gaz.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Clay and the Cilley Duel.

The demoniac malignity with which Mr. Clay is pursued by such journals as the New Hampshire Patriot and its kindred oral defamers throughout the Country, impels us to heap testimony on testimony to the fact of Mr. Clay's entire innocence of any participation in the matter save as a peace-maker and a friend of Mr. Graves, whom he wished to save from dishonor or a seemingly inevitable death. The main point on which Mr. Clay is now assailed is his suggestion that the amicable conversation between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, should be reduced to writing, so as to prevent the possibility of a future misunderstanding. This is the course uniformly pursued in such cases, where a difficulty has arisen and has been peacefully adjusted—the only and obviously safe course. Neglect it, and the friends of the respective parties will be sure to involve them again in trouble by circulating contradictory versions of the affair Put the whole on record while it is fresh, and no difficulty can afterward grow out of it. Thus Graves and Cilley would have been at peace, and the duel prevented, but for the interference of officious friends of the latter, insisting that he should not reduce to writing the explanations he had verbally made, but should deny them, and back out, or bear down a Kentuckian. This was to make him "the foremost man from New England," as his confidential friend exultingly wrote home from Maine.

Mr. Graves, Mr. King, and all but Mr. Wise, who knew anything of Mr. Clay in connection with this matter, unqualifiedly represent him as anxious throughout for peace and laboring for reconciliation. Mr. Wise never attempted to implicate Mr. Clay till after he had failed to be chosen Speaker, attributed his defeat to Mr. Clay, turned against the Whigs, and became especially bitter and vindictive against Mr. Clay. *Then* he made charges and insinuations which were abundantly refuted by his own previous account of the matter.

The following statement by a gentleman of undoubted honor who was cognizant of the affair is another conclusive vindication of Mr. Clay:

From the Rochester Democrat.

The meeting of Monday evening was the most splendid and enthusiastic evening meeting which has been held during the present campaign Our spacious Club House was filled to overflowing It is capable of comfortably accommodating 1500 persons. O. Hastings, Esq, who has not attended a political meeting before in sixteen years, presided. The opening speech was made by Chas. King, Esq, editor of the New York American. His subjects were the Tariff and Annexation—both of which he discussed for an hour and a half, with a clearness and eloquence which riveted the attention of the audience, and elicited frequent enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. King related several facts in connection with the Cilley duel, which deserve repetition. Mr. K. was in Washington at the time. He dined with Mr. Graves on the day the challenge was sent to Cilley; and the moment he learned the fact, he, with a friend, proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings, to prevent, if possible, the meeting—Mr. Clay heartily seconded the plans proposed to avert the duel, but before any project was determined upon for that purpose, Mr. Graves came in, and remarked that any interference on their part would be received unkindly by him. Mr. G. exhibited the challenge, as it had been written, to Mr. Clay. Mr. C. objected to its phraseology, *on the ground that it afforded no opportunity for a reconciliation.* This, he insisted, should be done; and wrote, with his own hand, another note, which was so drawn that Mr. Cilley might, with honor, make an explanation, and prevent the fatal meeting.

This note, thus modified for this peaceful purpose, was sent to Mr. Cilley, but he did not avail himself of the escape which had been purposely placed before him. He had bloody-minded advisers about him, and they compelled him to accept the challenge. They also advised him to choose the Rifle as the weapon with which the duel should be fought There were two reasons for this: It was a weapon with which Cilley was acquainted, and he was the best shot in Washington. Graves knew nothing about it. In order to effect his purpose more certainly, Dr. Duncan accompanied Cilley for practice in the afternoon preceding the duel, and, in six shots, Cilley *cut down a sapling at 90 paces!*

Mr. King remarked that, when he learned that the challenge had been accepted, and rifles selected as the weapons, himself, with Mr. Clay, determined if possible, to prevent Mr Graves from being able to obtain a rifle, and they had succeeded, as they supposed; but after they retired, Dr. Duncan, who acted as one of Cilley's friends, tauntingly sent his rifle to Mr. Graves, with the message that no time need be lost for the want of a rifle. Of this message Mr. King and Mr Clay were entirely ignorant. They had retired with the conviction that the meeting could not take place at the time designated.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock, however, next morning Mr. King was called and informed that Graves and Cilley, with their friends, had gone out. Mr. King immediately proceeded to Mr. Clay's lodgings, called him up, and, after a few moments' consultation, Mr. Clay wrote notes to two of the District Justices informing them of what was going on, and requesting their immediate interposition. These notes were carried by Mr. King and Mr. R. Johnson of Baltimore—the warrants were obtained, and the proper officers, in company with these gentlemen, proceeded to search for the combatants in two directions. But unfortunately they could not be found, and the duel took place.

To show that Mr. Cilley's friends were confident in his skill, bets were offered in the House of Representatives, by a Locofoco, that at the time named Graves was a dead man; or, as it was said, "the turkey was shot." Not a man believed that Graves would escape, for all knew the perfection of Cilley's skill with the rifle. But Graves escaped and he fell, and his blood rests upon the heads of his friends who pushed him into the fight, notwithstanding the means of escape opened to him by Mr. Clay, whose efforts to prevent the meeting were unceasing from the moment the facts came to his knowledge. Yet, with these facts before them, Mr. Clay's enemies fiendishly connect him with this fatal affair! With the history of this unfortunate affair before them, we have no fears of the decision of the people.

Mark H. Sibley followed Mr King in a speech of an hour and a half, which, for humor, pathos, and eloquence, may take rank with the best of the season. Although his voice had been badly torn by his recent efforts it had much of its natural elasticity and melody; and he was never more bouyant and happy in its conceptions. We think it the best speech he has made this year. At all events, it was good enough. Its effect was electrical; and at its close, the welkin rang with deafening shouts.

After several songs, admirably sung by our Glee Club, the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, with three cheers for Harry Clay. A number of ladies, as is customary, graced the meeting and they seemed delighted. We hope they may be often present.

Mr. King, in company with Mr. Ruggles, is on a Western tour, to lake Superior. We give this notice, that the Whigs on the route may "head them." They will be in Buffalo to-day.

INDIANA.

INDIANA GIVEN UP BY THE Locofocos.—We find the following in the Globe, quoted from Chapman's paper, the Indiana State Sentinel:

We give below nearly complete returns of the election of members to the legislature. The Senate stands, as last year, equally divided, and the casting vote of the president in our favor. In the House of Representatives, the whigs have gained, so that they will have probably six majority—three members more than half—the whole number being 100.

From the Westmoreland Intelligencer of yesterday

GLORIOUS VICTORY!!

A discussion upon the great topics now at issue in the approaching elections, took place in the Court House, in Greensburg, on Wednesday night last, between THOMAS WILLIAMS and WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esqs, of Allegheny county.

The Court room being crowded to an excess never before witnessed, the parties met at candle-lighting, and Mr. M'CANDLESS opened the discussion in a speech of three-fourths of an hour, endeavoring to prove that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. He quoted short extracts from speeches and letters of Mr. Clay and others, drawing inferences, which if true, might have proved such to have been the fact. He was followed by Mr. WILLIAMS, in one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear, who completely demolished in every particular, every position assumed by his opponent.

The question assumed to be the most important upon this occasion, appeared to be, whether Mr Clay abandoned the protective policy, by introducing and maintaining the compromise of 1833. Mr. WILLIAMS showed conclusively from letters of James K Polk, that Mr Clay saved as much of the protective feature of the tariff at that time, as he could, and that the protective policy would have been annihilated at once, by the passage of the bill of Mr Verplanck and himself, had not Mr. Clay come to the rescue and saved it by a timely compromise, and that Mr Polk had ever been hostile to protection, and is emphatically the free trade candidate, in short, that he is in favor of reinstating the anti-protective features of the compromise bill, as intepreted by the Nullifiers.

He maintained with all the vigor, which, those who have heard him, know he possesses, the distribution policy of the Whig party, proved it to be essential to the permanency of the tariff, and absolutely necessary to relieve the people of this State, of their public debt.—In this brief report, we can give but a faint outline of his speech, which lasted one hour and a half.

Mr. M'CANDLESS replied, and we can assure our readers that it was a lame and impotent defence; those who had not the pleasure of being present, may form some idea of his remarks from the fact that he did not attempt to reply to the evidence introduced by Mr WILLIAMS, upon the tariff question, but contented himself with denying the authenticity of the proof adduced. He sat down a few moments before his time expired.

Before, during and after the delivery of their remarks, they were most vociferously cheered, each by his own party; and when at the close of the discussion, a motion was made by Mr. Steck to return the Speaker's thanks for the gentlemanly, courteous and good humored manner in which they had carried on the debate, repeated and deafening shouts, such as we never before heard, attested the approval of the resolution.

The spirit of Whiggery is re-kindled in Old Westmoreland, and will continue to burn with accumulated ardor until every Poke stalk is annihilated from her picturesque hills and fertile valleys. Want of space precludes further remark.

WHEAT IN IOWA.—The Davenport Gazette of August 1st, says that "the wheat crop in that county under ordinary circumstances would have been unprecedented, but the late heavy rains have caused rust to injure it, so that it cannot be calculated to give more than an average yield. Those who cut their wheat early rescued it from rust, but much of that left until fully ripe was scarcely worth the cutting."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	......	$0 50
"	" Two	"	0 75
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Five lines or less, One year,	....	$6 00
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PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 27, 1844.

Mr. Polk Not the Poor Man's Friend.

A great deal of falsehood and misrepresentation has been circulated by the Locofoco and Abolition papers about Mr. Clay's white slavery and being opposed to the squatters on the public lands, &c. These calumnies have been sufficiently exposed to satisfy any but those who are determined not to be satisfied; and the more Mr. Clay's conduct is investigated in these matters the more his motives are appreciated. But we have never seen Mr. Polk's opposition to the interests of the Poor Man explained. When he was a member of the Tennessee Legislature, 1823, a bill was before the House to sell certain wild lands. The bill fixed the price at $2 per acre. Mr. Grundy moved to amend by making it $1,50 Mr. Polk voted *against* the amendment, but it was carried. Mr. Buchanan moved to strike out $1,50, and insert $1,25. This was lost; ayes 18, nays 18. Mr. Polk voted *against* the amendment.

But Mr. Polk not only voted against the poor man's interest, but against poor *widow women also*. In the Journal of the House, for 1823, at page 242, there is a record of "*A bill to enable the poor unfortunate widows* in the Hiwassee District to save the quarter section of land on which they live, which was taken up, read and put upon its passage, when the yeas and nays were required. There were yeas 18, nays 19.

Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Balch, Buchanan, Carriger, Cowan of B., Crockett, Gore, Jones, Kelly, Lytle, Pierce, Reneau, Smith, Stephens, Scanland, Taylor, Whitson, Williams and Watterson—18.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Barnes, Brady, Cowan of L., Crisp, Cheatham, Douglass, Dickson, Grundy, Hogan, Holt, McClellan, Nelson, *Polk*, Sharpe, Walton, Watkins and Young —19

Such is the protection which Mr. POLK has heretofore extended to the poor man and the *poor widow* also. "Old documents are dangerous things."

☞The "billing and cooing" between the Locos and the Abolitionists of this region is quite amusing. The Locofoco paper says the Liberty men are good honest fellows, who hate the Whigs as bad as old Nick; and the abolition print responds by cracking up the Locos. The famous agitator, Edward Smith, in addressing the people the other day, asked the Locofocos present, whether, if they were defeated this fall, they would not join the abolitionists to put down slavery, Polk and all! *Aye*—said the simple Locos. If we can't extend slavery and the slave power, by the election of Polk, why then we'll break it up altogether. If we can't endanger the Union by the annexation of Texas, why then we'll try and break it up by joining with *Reverend* Edward Smith and his coadjutors in their ultra movements. Such is Locofoco logic. When the Rev. and good man put the same question to the Whigs, he caught a tartar. He found men who could think for themselves, and were not ready to give up their cherished principles, merely because they were defeated.

THE PRIZE BANNER.

Accounts from every part of this county, and the surrounding country, we are pleased to state, show that the possession of the Prize Banner, preparing by the ladies of this city, to be presented to the largest delegation in proportion to the number of voters in 1840, will be strenuously contested. We understand that from 1000 to 1500 horsemen, General Markle's neighbors, will be in from Westmoreland county, and large delegations are expected from Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, Wheeling, &c. The townships in this county manifest so active a spirit, we should not be surprised to see almost the entire mass of the Whig voters of the county in the city.

We understand an Ash Pole for the Banner has been cut from the Ashland farm, and is shortly expected. This will, doubtless, add to the zeal with which the prize will be contested.

GENERAL MARKLE.

The American announces, upon unquestionable authority, that Gen. Markle will attend our Convention on the 10th of September. This announcement, we doubt not, will give general pleasure, as the thousands present on that occasion will deem it a great privilege to take by the hand the old hero of Mississinewa.

After our Convention he will visit Butler, where a Whig Convention is to be held on the 12th.

☞"Old Joe Ritner," the Farmer Ex-Governor, and the truly honest man, is taking a very active part in the present campaign, in favor of Clay and Markle. At the great Clay Convention, held in Carlisle, on the 17th inst., Gov. Ritner presided, and briefly addressed the immense assemblage.

Transfer of Tylerism to Polk.

The mouth-piece of John Tyler, the Madisonian, has made known its intention of supporting Polk and Dallas. It says that Polk has always vindicated Tyler, and further declares:

"In short, from what we have known, and from what we *know*, we have no hesitation in saying, that next to Mr. Tyler, of all the great men of the nation the friends of the Administration could not have made a better selection for their standard bearer than JAMES K. POLK. Of this we assure our friends *without the least hesitation*."

The Madisonian, however, denies that Mr. Tyler is to take office under Mr. Polk, in the event of his election.

'MR. CLAY UNDER BONDS.'

There being no end to the falsehoods and slanders with which Mr. Clay is assailed, we do not mean to chase them up any farther, but to offer a refutation whenever it comes in our way. Here is an extinguisher on the slander that Mr. Clay is under bonds to prevent his seeking a duel with Hon. Wm R King. It is from Hon. S. S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont, who was a witness to the whole difference between Messrs. Clay and King—a difference, by the way, which has since been entirely effaced from their minds, and they are now cordially friendly.

Middlebury, Vt, July 22, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The circumstances of the affair between Mr Clay and Mr. King, about which so much has been said, are briefly these:

In the course of a debate in the Senate upon some subject—I do not remember what—the discussion assumed a party character. Mr King of Alabama, rose and proceeded to indulge in some very pointed and harsh remarks in relation to Mr Clay. The precise tenor of these remarks I cannot attempt to relate, but they struck me at the time not only as a departure from Mr King's usual gentlemanly manner, but as unprovoked and uncalled for. So much so, indeed, as to excite in me a suspicion that Mr. King's equanimity had been disturbed by something of which I was ignorant. I am confident that Mr. Clay had indulged in no previous personality to provoke or justify the remarks of Mr. King.

After Mr. King sat down Mr. Clay rose, evidently much excited, and responded. He closed what he had to say with a remark in substance, that the course of Mr. King was ungentlemanly and cowardly.

Upon hearing this expression, Mr. King seized his pen and attempted to write something which I supposed must be a challenge. He was, however, too much excited to write. He threw down the pen, and remarked that he would reply in another way.

This collision between these two gentlemen, of course, excited much feeling, more especially as a challenge from Mr. King was expected on all sides.

The magistracy of the city, however, took the matter in hand, and, with a view to prevent the challenge, Mr. King was put under bonds to keep the peace. And with a view to prevent the acceptance of it, should one be given, Mr. Clay was put under bonds also. Indeed it would have been invidious to place Mr. K in that position without putting Mr. C. in it also. No challenge ever passed. Through the intervention of friends the difficulty was adjusted—a public explanation took place in the Senate, and there matters ended. Nobody expected that Mr. Clay would give a challenge. It was expected from Mr King. Yet the Locofocos have endeavored to throw the whole odium upon Mr. Clay.

Very respectfully yours,
S S PHELPS

E. Fairbanks Esq

Ex-Governor Ritner.

An amusing correspondence is published in the Carlisle Herald. Some Locofocos in Fairfield, Ohio, green enough to put confidence in the declarations of the Post of this city, wrote to Ex-Governor Ritner, that, understanding he had "changed his sentiments since 1840," "the true democracy of the Buckeye state would think themselves *highly complimented* and *honored* by seeing such a distinguished gentleman!" The old Farmer replies, under date of Aug. 16, and tells the Locofocos of Fairfield, that they "have been *most grossly deceived*"—that he has not changed his sentiments since 1840, in regard to the great questions involved in the great struggle between the friends of Henry Clay and James K. Polk, for the Presidency."

Only imagine the consternation of the Locofocos of Fairfield, on reading this letter, and their loud and deep curses of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, for leading them astray. When a paper is resolved to *lie* for the good of the party, it should take care to give its friends the cue to keep them out of scrapes.

ALABAMA.—Enough returns have been received from this State to justify the conclusion that the state of parties in the Legislature this year will not be materially different from last year.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal contains official returns from 81 counties, and unofficial from the remaining 17, which make the majority of Owsley, the Whig candidate for Governor, 4,831, and the majority of Dixon, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, 11,718.

INDIANA.—The Indianapolis State Journal of the 17th. instant contains a complete table of the new Legislature, as decided by the recent election. The Senate, as heretofore stated, stands equally divided, 25 Whigs and 25 Locos; last year it stood 24 Whigs and 26 Locos. The Lower House last year had 45 Whigs and 55 Locos; now the House stands 55 Whigs and 45 Locos—making a Whig majority of ten, and also the same majority on joint ballot. The Journal adds—

This is a great victory. It wrests from the hands of the adversary the Legislative power, which, by ten majority on joint ballot, they held last year; it has overcome (to a great extent) a most singular alliance between the political abolitionists and the Texas, slave-extending Locofocos; it has met and put down the result of most ungenerous prejudices instilled into the minds of our honest and worthy naturalized citizens, on whom every perversion of the Whig policy was brought to bear, and who, filled with such prejudices, were transported into several of the counties of the state to overcome acknowledged Whig majorities. But we have triumphed over all, and Indiana will send to the U. S. Senate a Whig "good and true."

In November the progress of the TRUTH will reinstate the majority of 1840.

NEW BOOK.

"The Integrity of our National Union vs. Abolitionism: being part of a Speech delivered before the Synod of Cincinnati, on the subject of Slavery, Sept 19th and 20th, 1843. By George Junkin, D. D., President of Miami University."

Such is the title of a neat pamphlet, of 80 pages, which has been laid on our table. Its principal subject is an "Argument from the Bible, in proof of the position that believing masters ought to be honored and obeyed by their own servants, and tolerated in, not ex-communicated from, the Church of God." It is the same book, we suppose, for the writing of which the editor of the Abolition paper of this city denominated Dr. Junkin "*the author of a devilish libel upon Jehovah.*" We have read the book carefully, and although there are some things in its temper and style of remark we cannot approve, yet we had much rather be the author of the book than of the revolting expression of the editor of the misnamed "Spirit of Liberty." The following remarks, in the introductory part, are true to the life as discriptive of the men and party which arrogate to themselves all the philanthropy and love of liberty, and hatred of oppression in the land:

"This controversy places the peace party, as we may call ourselves in the premises, in a false position. It lays us open to the illogical and unjust, yet plausible inference, that we are advocates of Slavery. The brethren who urge this controversy upon us delight to be called, and are every where known as *Abolitionists*—*Anti-slavery men*—men who labor to do away Slavery from the land and from the world. They wish to be called "the Liberty Party." O liberty! what things have been done in thy sacred name! And some newspaper editors have been foolish enough to concede the name *liberty* to this handful; thereby intimating that the other political parties are not in favor of liberty.—The popular mind is often charmed and governed by a word, and the moment the Anti-slavery men meet with any kind of opposition, the cry of Pro-Slavery is raised: the mind rushes to the opposite extreme. Here is the Anti-slavery party. But *anti* means *against*; if then they are *against* slavery, whoever opposes them must be *for* or *in favor* of slavery;—*for* and *against*—*pro* and *anti*: there it is, clear to a demonstration. All who oppose the Abolitionists are in favor of slavery. Such is the logic that actually does govern many a human mind—Many good, honest-hearted men do not see how to escape from it. They never perceive that there are different kinds of opposition—that men may be opposed in one respect and yet not in another. Paul was a sound, clear-headed warm hearted evangelical preacher; but Peter was opposed to Paul; therefore Peter was a muddy-headed, corrupt and heterodox preacher. Here you have the identical argument by which opposers of modern ultra abolitionism are proved to be Pro-Slavery men. Even learned divines, and erudite editors, have been caught in this cobweb, and it is in vain you try to extricate them. The argument is so easy and so popular, they are unwilling to abandon it; thus by a pitiable fallacy, many a man is held in bondage worse than Kentuckian, whilst he glories and triumphs in his freedom. He swings his manacled hands around and shouts for liberty, whilst he is himself the slave of a little false logic. This would be amusing indeed, if we could cease to pity human weakness and to regard our own rights and privileges. But as these manacles are waved in frantic sport over our heads to their peril, we dislike the play, and are unwilling to be placed in such a false position.—We are not willing that honest-hearted people, by a little false reasoning, should be led to suppose that we are in favor of slavery. We oppose the movements of abolitionists, chiefly by yielding; therefore we are deemed and held guilty of Pro-Slavery.—Whereas, we are in truth opposed to slavery, and are doing as much in our respective positions to abate its evils, as our brethren are. We differ from them as to the manner of doing away these evils, whilst we suppose we are much more efficient in the matter of meliorating the condition of the colored race. No disclaimer will avail. We tell the world—we tell our less credulous Christian brethren, our objections to Slavery. We point to Liberia, the land of the free colored man, as proof of our success. But all in vain;—you are opposed to the Anti-slavery party, and therefore you must be a Pro-slavery men.

Such is the false position in which the brethren know we are placed by the shape of the question, and some rejoice in it. Nor can our utmost stretch of charity excuse them from pushing the question with the knowledge of this injustice. The moment we lift our voice in opposition to their course, some sapient editor charges us with advocating slavery, and deems the charge sufficient proof. We hold you to it unless you prove your innocence. All advantages are fair in war."

The Book is for sale at the bookstores of R. Patterson and A. Ingram, where our readers can procure it and judge for themselves.

Verbal intelligence was received at Charleston on Wednesday last that about twenty fine buildings in Macon, Georgia,—the Ocmulgee Bank among them,—were destroyed by fire on Monday night.—The buildings destroyed were in the commercial part of the city.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OHIO TOWNSHIP CLAY CLUB.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Ohio Township was held at Sewickleyville, in the store room of R Green, on Saturday evening, 17th inst, for the purpose of forming a Tariff Club.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr Wm. Woods to the chair, appointing and John Way Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the chairman, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the ladies to ask their assistance in making a banner, to be carried by the Whigs of this Township to the Mass Convention, which is to be held in the city of Pittsburgh on the 10th of September next.

Wm Roads, A. Wakefield, and John Way, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for holding a mass Meeting of the friends of a Protective Tariff in this Township, at Barne's Hotel, in Sewickley, on Saturday 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

John Hay, P. A. Way and John Way were appointed as said committee.

On motion, Dr. Wm. Woods, Wm. Reno and Isaac Cook were appointed a committee to report a Constitution for the future government of the Club.

The committee retired, and, after a few minutes absence returned, and reported the following Constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Ohio Township, being firmly of the opinion that the prosperity of Pennsylvania, and of the United States in general, depends, in a great measure, upon a Tariff that will afford ample protection to the American Manufacturer, mechanics, &c., and enable them successfully to compete with the European capitalists who have become rich on the half requited labor of their workmen; And *Whereas*, we consider that the present Tariff (passed by Congress in 1842,) will afford this protection to all the various branches of American industry, are unwilling that it should be altered or repealed, and say, let it be perpetual; And, *Whereas*, The Locofocos have declared their determination to have it repealed as soon as it is in their power, we have, therefore, resolved to form ourselves into an association to be governed by the following constitution:

ART. 1st. The name of the association shall be *the Ohio Township Tariff Clay Club*.

ART. 2nd. The object of this Club shall be to secure the election of that able and indefatigable champion and advocate of a Protective Tariff—HENRY CLAY—the nation's pride and his country's glory, to the Presidency, and the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN to the Vice Presidency, and thereby secure the Tariff from the rapacious hands of its deadly enemies, James K. Polk and his parasites—and at the same time we will use all honorable means to ensure to success the Whig ticket in this Township at the general election on the 8th of October next.

ART. 3d. The officers of this club shall be, a President and two Secretaries, who shall exercise the same duties as the officers of similar clubs.

ART. 4th. The club may at any time appoint additional officers if it be found necessary.

Agreeable to the provisions of the constitution, an election of officers was held, when Dr Wm. Woods was chosen President, and David Shields and John Way Secretaries.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in all the papers of the city friendly to the cause.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Barne's Hotel, in Sewickley, on Saturday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WOODS, Pres't.
JOHN WAY, *Sec'y*.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 28, 1844.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.—We have excluded every thing else to-day to make room for Mr. Choate's masterly speech on the annexation of Texas. The speech was delivered at the request of the Young Men's Clay Club of Boston, and reported for the Boston Courier. The eloquent exposition it gives of the fearful results of the accomplishment of the great effort now making to annex Texas, makes one tremble to think upon. There can be no doubt that our country is now standing on the eve of fearful danger. The election of Mr. Clay will avert this danger, and send us again on our career of peace and prosperity. The election of Mr. Polk will plunge us headlong into unknown and tempestuous seas, where if our fair Union and beloved institutions are not wrecked, it will be owing to a direct interposition of an over-ruling Providence. Let this speech be read far and wide, and deeply pondered upon by those who love our Union.

Another Letter from Gov. Ritner.

An interesting letter, from Ex-Governor Ritner to a gentleman in Berks county, is published in the Berks County Journal. "Old Farmer Joe" says "that it would seem that the *lying mania* has complete control of Loco Foco orators and of the Loco Foco press—they cannot live without lying." He says the "falsehood" concerning his being in favor of Polk was "first published in a *Pittsburgh paper*"—the Morning Post. He says he is most determinedly opposed to the "British Locofoco party," and concludes as follows:

"I therefore go for Gen. MARKLE first, and then I go for CLAY, and FRELINGHUYSEN.
I am dear sir, Yours, &c. JOS. RITNER."

Thus completely are the lies of the Morning Post exposed by honest Joe Ritner. The Post supposed, because a few—a very few—Antimasons in this county were led astray, others might be so, and without knowing anything about it, it recklessly made its statement. It even went so far as to lie about persons in this neighborhood, as is seen by the scorching rebuke of T. L. M'Millan, Esq.

MASS MEETINGS.—We publish the call for a Mass Meeting in Butler, on the 12th, two days after our great Convention. The people of Hollidaysburg have resolved to hold a great Mass Convention in that place on the 19th of September. We can promise them a large delegation from this city, as we have the means of access by the canal. The signs are cheering from all quarters. Never were the Whigs of Pennsylvania so aroused. They feel they must elect General Markle, to save our state from further mismanagement, and actual repudiation; and that they must elect Clay to save the Union itself, which is endangered by the Texas question. Pennsylvania is safe for Clay and Markle.

Disgraceful Riot and attempt to Murder.

On Monday night, a gang of 10 or 12 scoundrels from this city went to the Methodist Campmeeting near the Franklin road and about 6 miles from the city. Being intoxicated, they commenced rioting outside of the tents, upon which Rev. Mr. Blackburn went to them to remonstrate. One of them, named Mackerel, was very abusive, and drew a large Bowie knife, with which he made lunge at Mr. B., the knife passing through his clothes between his left arm and side. A lady seeing this gave the alarm, and Mackerel again made a pass at Mr. B's throat. A crowd instantly collected, and the gang attempted to escape. Mackerel ran with the knife in his hand and fell down, cutting his head severely. He was captured after a chase of half a mile. Two others were likewise secured, named Smith. They were brought to the city about ten o'clock at night under a guard, but a crowd collected near the jail and rescued one of the Smiths—the other two were committed. A man was arrested yesterday mornihg charged with aiding Smith to escape.

Death of Commodore Dallas.

The National Intelligencer announces the death of Comodore Alexander J. Dallas, on the 3d of June, on board the U. S. Frigate Savannah, in Callao Bay, from a third attack of paralysis.

☞A large fire occurred at Macon, Geo., on the night of the 19th. The assistant editor of the Macon Telegraph was killed by the falling of a house.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH

ON ANNEXATION,

Delivered before the Whig Young Men's Clay Club of Boston.

Mr. Choate began by saying that he regarded the approaching election as one of more interest to the whole country, and to the States of the North, in a pre-eminent degree, than any which had preceded it. The peculiarity of this election, he continued, is that while it involves all the questions of mere policy, which are ever suspended on the choice of a President—questions of the currency, of the lands, of internal improvements, of protection, of foreign policy, and all else; while it involves in its broadest extent the question, *how shall the nation be governed?*—it involves—the first Presidential election that has done so—the further, more fundamental, and more startling question, *what shall the nation be; who shall the nation be; where shall the nation be;* who, what, and where, is, and is to be, our country itself? Is it to be any longer the Union which we have known; which we have loved; to which we have been accustomed?—or is it to be dissolved altogether? or is it to be a new one, enlarged by the annexation of a territory, out of which forty States, of the size of Massachusetts, might be constructed; a territory not appended equally to the East, the West, the Centre and the South; not appended equally to the slave States and the free States; to the agricultural and the planting; to the localities of free trade and the localities of protection; not so appended as to work an equal and impartial enlargement and assistance to each one of those various and heterogeneous elements of interest, and sentiment, and position, out of whose struggle comes the peace, out of whose dissonance comes the harmony, of our system—not so—but appended in one vast accession to one side, one region, one interest, of the many which compose the State; so appended as to disturb the relations of the parts; to change the seat of the centre; to counteract the natural tendencies of things; to substitute a revolution of violent and morbid policy in place of the slow and safe action of nature, habit and business, under a permanent law; so appended, in short, as not merely to make a small globe into a larger one, but to alter the whole figure of the body; to vary the shape and the range of its orbit; to launch it forth on a new highway of the heavens; to change its day and night, its seed-time and harvest, its solar year, the great cycle of its duration itself.

This it is that gives to this election an interest peculiar and transcendent. It is a question, not what the policy of the nation shall be—but what, who where, shall the nation be! It is not a question of national politics, but of national identity—For even if the Union shall survive the annexation of Texas, and the discussions of annexation, it will be a new, a changed, another Union—not this. It will be changed, not by time, which changes all things—man, monuments, states, the great globe itself; not by time, but by power, not by imperceptible degrees, but in a day; not by a successive growth, unfolded and urged forward by an organic law, an implanted force, a noiseless and invisible nutrition from beneath and from without, of which every region, every State, takes the risk; but by the direct action of government, arbitrary, violent and unjust, of which no part has ever agreed to take the risk. It is to this element in the present election the annexation of Texas, that I wish to night, passing over all the rest, to direct your attention.

I shall consume but little of the time of such an assembly as this, in attempting to prove that the success or failure of this enterprise of annexation is suspended—for the present—perhaps for our day—on the result of the pending election. You at least, have no doubt on this point. Is there one man now before me, in the first place, who does not believe, or who does not greatly and rationally fear that if Mr. Polk is the next President, Texas will come in—under the unostentatious, and not so very terrible form of *a territory*, of course in the first instance, in twelve months—unless some great and extraordinary interposition of the people should prevent it? Does any one—if such an one may be supposed among you to-night—who, opposed to Texas, as you are, has yet a hankering for Mr. Polk, and means to vote for him, if he can obtain the consent of his conscience—who wants to vote for Mr. Polk, but shrinks from the idea of promoting annexation—does any one say, O! it don't follow that if he is chosen, Texas will be annexed? Be it so; but does it not increase the chances of annexation? Does it not tremendously enhance the difficulties of resistance? Does it not, at least, expose you to the terrible hazard of being compelled hereafter, to encounter, by memorial, by convention, by remonstrance, by extreme and extraordinary action, that which you can now, peaceably, innocently, seasonably anticipate and prevent at the polls? Does not every stock-jobber, and land jobber, and flesh jobber, who clamors for annexation, understand perfectly that he aids his objects by choosing Mr. Polk? Are not those honest gentlemen all on his side, and do they not well know what they are about? Does not Mr. Polk come in—if he comes—pledged to annex if he can, and determined to do it if he can? Does he not come in pledged and determined to put in requisition the whole vast power of the Executive—the whole vast power of the flushed party that elects him, and to effect annexation? Is any man foolish enough to deny, that Mr. Van Buren was cast overboard, and Mr Polk nominated, expressly and solely that the candidate might be, as they exquisitely express it, "Texas to the back-bone?"

And how can you suppose that, nominated for this very purpose, elected to this very purpose, he will do nothing to accomplish it! Why, if he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough to get into National Convention and trample their instructions under foot; strong enough to force upon the body an audacious, not very democratic rule of proceeding which put out of power a majority to nominate the choice of a majority; strong enough to laugh Col. Benton and Mr. Wright in the face; strong enough, not merely to divide Mr. Butler's last crust with him, but to snatch the whole of it; strong enough to ejaculate Mr. Van Buren out of the window—under whom they had once triumphed—on whom they rallied again in six months after the defeat of 1840, and who had been their candidate—as notoriously as Mr. Clay had been ours—and of whom no man of any party will not say, that in point of accomplishment, and talent, and experience of public affairs, he is immeasurably Mr. Polk's superior; strong enough to have dissolved that Convention in a half an hour, had it not conceded their utmost demands—ruining it they could not rule;—if Mr. Polk should be disposed to do nothing, do you believe such a party, or such a faction as this, would permit him to do nothing! No. No. Desperately weakly, fatally, does he deceive himself, who will not see that every thing which an Executive, elected expressly, to do this deed, can do, will be done and done at once! He will put it forward in his very first message. He will put it forward as one grand measure of his party, and of his administration. Nothing will be left unstirred to effect it.—The farewell words of Gen Jackson will be rung in admiring and subservient ears. Aye, that drum shall be beaten, which might call the dead of all his battles to the "midnight review" in shadowy file! The measure will not be attempted again, in the first instance, in the form of a treaty, requiring two thirds of the Senate but in the form of a law, requiring a majority of only one. Do you say such a majority cannot be commanded! Do not be too sure of that. I pray you, give no vote, withhold no vote, on such a speculation as that. Do not, because President Tyler has not been able to command a majority—President Tyler, without a party, with one whole division of the Democratic party, with Col. Benton and Mr. Wright at its head against him; with the Southern Whigs, under the seasonable and important lead of Mr. Clay, against him to a man; do not, because under these special and temporary circumstances, he has not been able to obtain a majority, therefore, lay the flattering unction to your soul, that when a President who has a party, and that party a majority of the people, flushed with a recent victory, won on this precise issue, shall try his hand at the business; when Col. Benton—the temporary and special circumstances of his recent resistance having subsided—shall resume his natural and earlier position; and "La Salle and Americanus" shall be himself again; when Southern Whigs, no longer rallying to the lead of Mr. Clay, shall resume their natural position, or shall divide on the question; when the whole tactics of party, the united or general strength of the South, the vast and multiform influence of a strong Executive shall be combined; when the measure comes to be pressed under every specious topic of patriotism and aggrandizement, when if any one or two, or ten, or twenty members of Congress, should manifest symptoms of recusancy, or should try the effect of a little "sweet, reluctant, amorous delay," the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall ply before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice—do not deceive yourselves into the belief, that the majority of one will not be secured. I speak now of the admission of Texas as a mere territory. The erection of that territory into States will be a very different undertaking—later, less promising, a far more dreadful trial of the ties of Union. Of that I have something to say hereafter but I have no doubt whatever, and I feel it to be an urgent duty to declare it, that the territory, *as territory*, will be admitted in twelve months after Mr. Polk's election, unless some extraordinary interposition of the people, on which I dare not speculate, shall prevent it.

[Mr. Choate then proceeded to observe upon a letter, which he had read in the National Intelligencer, signed by seven prominent members of the Democratic party in New York, including the accomplished editor of the Evening Post, in which the writers declare their purpose of supporting Mr. Polk, but recommend the election of members of Congress "who will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed on the country." He remarked on the concessions of the letter, to wit: "that the Baltimore Convention had placed the Democratic party at the North, in a position of great difficulty"—that it exposed the party to the constant taunt "*that the Convention rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk*, for reasons connected with the *immediate annexation of Texas,*"—that it went still further and interpolated into the party creed a *new doctrine*, hitherto unknown among us; at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the opinions and feelings of a great majority of Northern freemen!" And he doubted whether a State which should give its vote for a President nominated solely for the very purpose of annexing Texas, would or could, in the same breath, elect members of Congress to go and defeat the "scheme"—"*unwarrantable*" enough, no doubt, but yet the precise and single "scheme" which Mr. Polk was brought forward to accomplish—and whether they, or such as they, who surrendered to the candidate at Baltimore, would be very likely to beard and baffle the incumbent at Washington. He then resumed.]

The election of Mr Polk, then, will, or may probably annex Texas as a territory. The election of Mr. Clay defeats or postpones it indefinitely. Some persons pretend to doubt, or at least seem to deny this. But do they do him, themselves, and the great subject, justice? Read his letter, upon this subject; observe the broad and permanent grounds of exclusion which he there sketches; advert to the well weighed declaration, that so long as any considerable opposition to the measure shall be manifested, he will resist it; and you cannot fail to see, that unless you yourselves,—unless Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Ohio should withdraw their opposition, for his term at least, you are safe, and all are safe. That letter, in my judgment, makes him a title to every anti-Texas vote in America. The circumstances under which it was given to the world, I happened well to know. It was as yet, to me at least, uncertain, what ground Mr. Van Buren would take. Warm friends of Mr. Clay in Congress would have dissuaded him from immediate publication. They feared its effect even on the Whig convention itself; they feared its wider and more permanent effect. Wait a little, they said.—Feel the pulse of the delegates as they come to Washington. Attend for a few days, the rising voice of the general press of the South. He rejected these counsels of indecision, and directed it to be given to the country. In my judgment, that act saved the country. It fixed and rallied the universal Whig opinion upon this subject instantly and every where. It suspended the warm feelings of the South, until its sober second thought could discern, as now it has begun to discern, that fair and tempting as this forbidden fruit shows to the sense, it brings with it death, and all wo, with loss of Eden. The position which Mr. Clay held—the inhabitant of a slave State—his birth-place Virginia—the part he transacted in the Missouri controversy—his known and intense Americanism of feeling, eager enough—eager in the man as in the boy, to lay hold of every occasion to carry up his country to the loftiest summit of durable and just glory, and therefore not disinclined to mere enlargement of territory, if the acquisition had been just, prudent equitable, honorable;—this falicity of position enabled him to do what few other men of even equal capacity and patriotism could do; enable him to quench in the spark, if now the people sustain him, this stupendous conception of madness and of guilt.

If the election of Mr. Polk, then, may annex Texas, and that of Mr Clay defeat or indefinitely postpone it, what are the *moral* duties of the opponents of annexation, of *all parties?* You are a Democrat, for example, and you would on every other account, than this of Texas, desire the success of the Democratic ticket.—You are an abolitionist, and without expecting the success of your ticket, you would desire to give it the utmost practicable appearance of growth and strength. But can you, in sense and fairness, say, that all the other good which even on your principles, the election of Mr. Polk, or the exhibition of a growing vote for Mr. Birney, would accomplish, or all the other evils which either of these results would prevent, would compensate for the various and the transcendent evil of annexation? Can you doubt, when you calmly weigh all the other good which you achieve by effecting your object, against the mischief you do by annexation, can you doubt that the least thing which you owe your conscience, your country, the utmost which pride and consistency have a right to exact of you is, *neutrality?* You will not say, for instance, that you believe, that a mere postponement of Democratic ascendency for five years will permanently and irreparably impair the constitution, and the prosperity of our country, or bereave her of a ray of her glory? She can endure so long, even you do not doubt the evil of the politics which you will disapprove She can afford to wait so long, even you will admit, for the politics which you prefer. But the evil of annexation is as immediate, as irretrievable, and as eternal as it is enormous! Time—terms of Presidential office, ages—instead of healing, will but display, will but exasperate the immedicable wound.

He who, some space hereafter,—how long, how brief that space,—you may not all taste of death until you know, he who, another Thucydides, another Simondi, shall observe and shall paint a union dissolved; the silver cord loosened, the golden bowl broken at the fountain; he who shall observe and who shall paint the nation's flag folded mournfully, and laid aside in the silent chamber where the memorials of renown and grace, now dead, are gathered together; who shall record the ferocious factions, the profligate ambition, the hot rivalry, the wars of hate, truces of treachery—which shall furnish the matter of the history of alienated States, till one after another burns out and falls from its place on high—he shall entitle this stained and mournful chapter, the consequences of annexation.

But look at this business a little more in its details.

I will not move the question of its effect on American slavery. Whether it will transplant the stricken race from old States to new; whether it will concentrate it on a different, larger or smaller area than it now covers, whether the result of gain would be to increase or diminish its numbers, its sufferings, and its chances of ultimate emancipation—this is a speculation from which I retire. I repeat what I had the honor to say in the debate on the treaty, that the avowed and the direct object of annexation certainly is, to prevent the abolition of slavery on a vast region which would else become free. The immediate effect intended and secured in the first instance, therefore, certainly is the diffusion and increase of slavery. So far we see. So much we know. More than that no man can be certain that he sees or knows.

Whether this is to work an amelioration of the *status* of slavery while it lasts, or to shorten its duration, is in His counsels, "who out of evil still educes good in infinite progression." The means we see are evil. The first effect is evil The end is uncertain. But, if it were certain and were good, we may not do evil that good may come. While, therefore, I feel it to be my duty distinctly to say, that I would leave to the masters of slaves every guarantee of the Constitution and the Union—the Constitution as it is—the Union as it is—without which there is no security for you or for them—no, not for a day, I still controvert the power, I deny the morality, I tremble for the consequences, of annexing an acre of new territory, *for the mere purpose* of diffusing this great evil this great curse over a wider surface of American earth. Still less would I, *for such a purpose merely*, lay hold on such a territory as Texas, larger than France, and almost as fair; least of all now just when the spirit of liberty is hovering over it, in the act to descend.

But trace the consequences of annexation on ourselves. First, chief, most comprehensive, and most irretrievable of its evils, will be its disastrous aspect on the durability of the Union. Texas, let us suppose, the territory, as territory, is annexed. The war with Mexico is at an end. The valor of the West has triumphed. The debt of the war, the debt of Texas is funded. Time passes. New states carved out of its ample fields knock for admission into the Union. Do you consider that it may be cut up into forty as large as Massachusetts? But suppose twenty, fifteen, ten, five only—apply one after another. Is there a man, out of a mad house, who does not see that five, three, one, such application could not be acted on, and either rejected or granted, without shaking this government to its foundation? Is there a man who does not see that if all the malice and all the ingenuity of Hell were appealed to, to devise one fiery and final trial of the strength of our American feeling, of our fraternal love, of our appreciation of the uses of union, of all our bonds of political brotherhood, it could contrive no ordeal half so dreadful as this? To me this seems so palpable that I have doubted whether Col Benton is not right in his conjecture that disunion is the exact object aimed at by some of the movers of annexation. Certainly, in looking over that grim beadroll of South Carolina toasts and dinner speeches, which covers a broadside of the last Intelligencer, it is quite impossible to resist the conclusion that, as regards some individuals of this body of annexationists, either they are laboring under very treasonable politics, or that their Madeira has quite too much brandy in it! I will say, too, of any annexationist who thinks that because we survived the Missouri question, it would be a pretty thing to move a half dozen more such questions, that he means to sever the States, or is profoundly ignorant of the way by which they are to be kept together

Does he consider under what totally different circumstances these new Missouri questions would break out, from those which attended the old? Does he consider that the territory of Missouri was already parcel of the United States, and had been so for near twenty years; that unlike Texas, it had been annexed as part of Louisiana, with no view at all to the diffusion and perpetuation of slavery; but on grounds of policy which the severest moralists, the strictest expounders of the constitution, the most passionate lover of liberty might approve; and therefore, that having been received as a territory *diversu intuitu*, the public sensibility was less shocked by its emergence into a slave State, than now it would be, when the end and aim of the original acquisition is slavery, wholly slavery, and nothing but slavery? Does he reflect how vast a change the sentiments of civilization have undergone on that whole subject since eighteen hundred and twenty? Does he remember that in that learning the world is five hundred years older than it was then? Can he not read the gathering signs of the times? Does he not mark the blazing characters traced by the bodiless hand, as in the unfinished picture? Does he not remember what the nations have done, and especially what England has done, within twenty years? Does he not see and feel that in that interval, a public opinion has been generated, has been organized, wholly new, aggressive, intolerant of the sight, intolerant of the cry, of man in chains? Does he not see and feel with what electrical force and speed it strikes from one quarter of the globe to another, and is spreading to enfold the whole civilized world like an atmosphere? Does he think it wise to blow such an atmosphere into a hurricane of flame? Does he really expect to bring his five States into the Union? Is he not sure of failing; and is he not seeking a pretext for flying in a passion; for complaining that territory constitutionally entitled to admission is excluded, and thereupon for retiring from the Union, if he can, himself? However this may be, I say that he means to sever the States, or he is profoundly ignorant, or criminally reckless, of the temper and policy by which they are to be holden together.

I would have him who desires adequately to comprehend the probable influence of annexation on the durability of the Union, and its influence on the temper and feelings of the States composing the Union, one towards another; to consider also, whether over and above these eternal antipathies of liberty and slavery, which it must kindle into inextinguishable flame, whether over and above these, the measure will not appear, and ought not to appear, to be a mere attempt to retain, or to give, to one region and one interest of the republic, an ascendency, to which, as against the others, it is not entitled? Is there not vast danger, that in this way, it will array States, and regions of States, against each other, on a contest of interest, of business, of relative local power?—Will it not be regarded as affrontive to the pride, as a usurpation on the constitutional rights, as menacing to the pockets, of portions of the people of America; as well as an outrage on the sentiment of liberty and the spirit of the age? How can it be defended, on the principles of our political association? The generation of our fathers, who framed the Union, saw as well as we do, the great natural division of the country. They foresaw, as well as we now see, that one of these regions might come to prefer one system of industrial governmental policy, and another to prefer another; that one might incline to free trade, and another to protection; that one might a little more solicitously favor the interests of cotton planting; another, those of navigation, another, those of general agriculture; another, those of the mechanical and manufacturing arts. They foresaw that in this way, there might grow to be such a thing as a southern, or as a western, or as a central, or as an eastern administration—each of which should be a constitutional administration,—and yet, the policy of each might take a tincture from the locality, which predominated in its origin and composition. They foresaw, too, that there would come to be what you would call southern influence, and western influence, and central influence, and eastern influence; that these would strive together, without rest, for amicable mastery; and they fondly dreamed, or rationally hoped, that out of this opposition and counteraction, "this reciprocal struggle of discordant powers" might flow a harmony that should never end.

They foresaw, too, that in the progress of time the operation of natural causes might change, and change often, all those relations which marked the era of 1789. The young cotton plant of the South, scarcely known to art or commerce then, might place or might keep the fair and fertile region that alone produced it, for ages, at the head of the confederacy. The exaustless soil and temparate climate of the West, might attract and seat the centre of power there—on the impurpled prairie—by the shores of inland oceans. Labor and liberty, and culture might sometimes win it back to the rock of Plymouth, the battlefields of Bunkerhill and Bennington, to the summits of our granite mountains, to the side of our bridal sea. Of all these alterations, they intended that the people of America, the people of each region of America should take the risk. Of all these we are ready to take the risk. Of all these, we always have run the risk. But there is one thing, of which the framers of the constitution never meant, that we or any region should take the risk; and that is, that any region, any interest, should call in foreign allies to prolong and augment an ascendancy, which, under the action of natural causes, might be imagined to be passing away! They never meant that the north should call in the Canadas, or Newfoundland, or Greenland, for the sole purpose of giving us more votes in Congress for lumber duties, or potash duties, or peltry duties, or fishing bounties, or the protection of wool. They never meant that the south should bring in Mexico, or Cuba, for the sole purpose of voting down the tariff, or maintaining any dominion or any institution, merely because the broad, deep, and resistless stream of time was threatening to bear it silently away No! No! That is not the Union we came into. That is not the race we set out to run We agreed to love, honor and cherish, a certain national identity. We agreed to place ourselves in the power of a certain national identity. We agreed to take our chance, of any constitutional administration of government; any fashion of politics; any predominance of interests, opinions and institutions, to which that might constitutionally subject us. But we did not agree to love—we did not agree to be governed by *all creation!* We did not agree that the merchants of Matanzas, the gold miners of Mexico, the logwood cutters of Honduras, the Indian tribes of Santa Fe, Coahuila, or Chihuahua, whose "barbarous appellations," we can neither pronounce nor spell, should make our laws. *Non haec in faedera veni!* Take care lest the people of all regions, but one, should give the translation—"we made no such bargain, and we stand no such nonsense."

With these impressions of the evils of annexation, it is difficult to suppress a sentiment of indignation at what would otherwise deserve nothing but ridicule—the reasons which men give for this measure, who are ashamed or afraid to give the true one. "Texas is so fair and fertile," they say; as if this were not just as good an argument for annexing France,—a better one, since France, though not so large, is fairer and more fertile. "It will increase our exportations of cotton and sugar so much"—as if we would not grasp Egypt, and Brazil, and Hindostan on that reason; as if Colonel Holmes's letter, just published, did not tell us that the consumption of cotton is already stationary in England and France, and that the thing aimed at by South Carolina, is not to increase the supply against that demand, but to increase the demand, by increasing English ability to consume; and to do that *by giving to the English manufacturers the market of America.* "The waters of Texas flow into our Mississippi, and therefore it would be *impious* not to re-unite what nature had joined."—Impious! as if there would not be exactly the same clamor for it, if its waters flowed into I know not what lake, of fire or of death! "I will consume such unknown quantities of northern manufactures." Unknown, indeed! as if we were quite so verdant as not to be perfectly aware that the precise object of some of the more prominent movers of this business is to get Texan votes to stop your mills, not Texan customers to buy your cloth; that some of those men would be glad to day, to see you send your children or your horses to England to be shod; that what they notoriously aim at, is not at all an increased ability to consume your *manufactures* but an increased vote against your tariff, and an easier victory over your labor.

"Texas will admit British goods duty free, or under low duties, and they will be smuggled in such quantities into the United States, as to diminish our revenue and evade our law of protection!"—a reason which, I am sorry to see, receives the sanction of a convention of Massachusetts men, of whatever politics,—scarcely satisfactory, I venture to conjecture, to any manly-minded and intelligent member of that body of our Democratic fellow-citizens, who have just made their nomination of Governor—as if Texas, starved to death, crushed, paralysed, for want of money—Texas, almost compelled to let go the sweet and proud boon of national independence, because she has not the financial ability to assert her title to it—as if she can afford to admit English goods free of duty, or under duties so far below our own, as to warrant such an absurd apprehension—as if all Louisiana and Arkansas and Missouri were going to form a great co-partnership of smuggling with Yorkshire and Liverpool; as if on this hypothesis, you must not have Mexico too, for she is under English influence, and will lend a hand to this hopeful scheme of turning the flank of the tariff—and Canada—which is England herself—in direct contact with more States than Texas touches—nay, as if you must not, as a good Alabama Whig said, make up your minds to have "no outside row at all for the squirrels to eat;" and so strike dead to the water all round, at once, not forgetting your right to a marine league, of say a couple of thousand miles long, to prevent hovering on your coasts.

No, fellow citizens, there is no case made for annexation at all. Let him who is making his mind up on that subject, and who desires to do so, not in the small spirit of a narrow and local selfishness, but as a patriot, a unionist, a statesman, a Christian, a lover of his kind; let him unrol the map of our territory as now we hold it, broad, boundless as an ocean; let him, on that map, observe how that territory spreads itself out from the St. John to the Sabine, eight and twenty hundred miles of coast, an inland to the Rocky mountains, aye, to the great tranquil sea, more than thirty-five hundred miles—wider than the vast Atlantic, let him mark how it extends through twenty parallels of latitude, and thirty of longitude, through all climates and all soils; let him observe as he descends from North to South, how it successively displays a sample and a rival of all the great productions and all the great productive regions of the globe—pine forests, like those of Norway; wheat fields outmeasuring those of Poland; pastures ampler and fairer than the shepherds of Ennland and Spain ever saw; cotton, rice, for the world, though Egypt and India were smitten with instant and perpetual sterility, let him reflect that there are limits of a nation's territorial extent, which the laws of nature and of man do not permit them to transcend, beyond which the warm tide of the national heart cannot be propelled, or cannot flow back: beyond which, unity, identity, nationality, are dissolved and dissipated; and then let him bear in mind that our territory is already three times larger than England, Spain, France and Italy, all put together larger than the Roman Empire in its zenith; and he will be prepared to say whether, with or without the cost of a war; with or without the violation of treaties; with or without the approval of the moral judgments of the world; irrespective of all influence upon his own State, or region of States, he thinks it well to add to this vast region another, forty times larger than Massachusetts—larger than France, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, on a soil, certain otherwise, and speedily, to be free.

How far wiser, more innocent, more glorious, to improve what we have; to fell our forests, to construct our railroads; to reclaim our earth; to fit it all up to be the spacious and beautiful abode of one harmonious family of Man.

And, now, fellow citizens, if these are the evils of annexation; and if the election of Mr. Polk will or probably may, effect annexation and that of Mr. Clay will defeat, or postpone it indefinitely—what, I ask once more are the duties of the opponents of this measure, of all parties? What are your moral duties? If the mischiefs of Mr. Polk's administration would agree to take any shape but this; if they were certain not to go beyond four years of discorded currency; interrupted improvements; indiscreet disposion of the lands, unstable and insufficient protection of labor—if this were all—I would not ask a man—I would not thank a man to change or withhold a vote.—I know there are Whigs enough, Whigs from their mother's arms!—now and always such, who without this stimulus of uncompromising hostility to Texas; without that—on a calm, habitual estimate of the general politics involved, could turn Mr. Polk back again upon the convention that discovered him, and win anew the victory of 1840. But I acknowledge an earnest desire to see "this unwarrantable scheme"—as the New York Democrats have pronounced it, encountered by an opposition approaching to unanimity. I should like to see it shamed out of sight for at least our day. Why, the wisdom and patriotism of the better South disowns it! See how the old glorious North Carolina has gone into action, and how she has come out of it! Hark to the thunder that announces the risen and triumphant Kentucky! Is this a day for New England to be inactive, or to be distracted? Do you need to be told what I love not to dwell or touch upon, that if the designs of some of those who would annex Texas could be accomplished; if they could succeed in turning Texas to the account which they dream of; if, by that aid, they could subvert your industrial policy; could retransfer your workshops to Europe; could prevent the industry of America from doing the work of America; could suspend these diversified employments, which devolope, discipline, occupy and reward the universal faculties of this community; which give to every taste and talent the task best suited to it; which give occupation to the strong and weak; the bright and dull; to both sexes and to all ages, and at all times—in winter and summer, in wet weather and in dry weather; by day light and by lamp light to all and each—"a fair day' wages for a fair days work"—if they could strike down the giant arm of labor helpless to his side—if the politics which you are in the field to resist, could triumph—do you not know—that even if the Union were preserved, New England would be cast into provincial, into parochial insignificance; aye that this New England, the New England that we love; the New England of our fathers and of history; that the places which once knew this New England would know her no more! Having a form to live she would be dead. Having a form of constitutional life, the strong, soaring and beautiful spirit would have departed. If the Union were preserved; if the great Constellation still held on its journey in the sky, these once jubilant stars of the morning would be silent and dim.

But I would rather show you a loftier motive than any impulse of local affection, or local pride. I tell you fellow citizens of all parties, here and every where, that if you love the Union as once you did, out of a pure heart, fervently; if neither the small gasconatdes of nullifiers, nor the gloomy ravings of fanatics have chilled that sweet, cherished and herditary sentiment; if you yet love to turn away from the croaker who predicts the hypocrite who desires, the bully who threatens, the arithmetician who computes, the traitor who plots dissolution of the Union; if you love turning from these, to go and erect and refresh your spirits by pondering the farewell councils of Washington, by drawing from that capacious national heart, by retracing that illustrious life, by hanging again with filial and reverent fondness on the features now radient with the hues, on the form clothed in the robes of immortality; if you, whoever you are, wherever you are, whatever you are, are for the Union against every body,—for the Union with any body, for the Union first last, and always—then stand by us, and we will stand by you—this once! This once! Another time, on other subjects, we can quarrel but not now—not now, when the legions throng up to the walls of the city of David and the engines thunder at its gate. Another time we can sleep on and take our rest, but not now:

Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!

Mr. Choate's remarks were listened to with profound attention, and the silence of the assembly was only interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, which broke out every few moments, and conveyed to the orator an unmistakable assurance that neither his argument, nor his eloquence, was unappreciated.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITSBURGH—AUGUST 29, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.
General JOSEPH MARKLE,
Of Westmoreland County

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

☞Ain't Allegheny county awake!—look at the meetings and notices in this paper.

☞The Post of yesterday comes to the defence of its allies of the mis named Liberty party, by attacking us, and charges us with being a Liberty man in 1843, as follows:

"As late as the 23d of May, 1843, the editor of the Gazette was *an avowed Liberty man*, and declared his intentions in these words:

"*We* oppose slavery, also; calmly, firmly, and perseveringly. *We shall express at the* BALLOT BOX our abhorrence of this great evil, and strive to elect men who will resist all the unconstitutional encrouchments of the slave power."

Now although we will not take back one word in this extract, but reiterate them as our present unchanged opinion, yet we deny the inference of the Post that they make us '*an avowed Liberty Man*." We have never been a "Liberty Man," in the technical sense of the term, either in whole or in part, but have always in public and private, opposed the Liberty, or *third* party organization.

We contend that we are carrying out our principles, as contained in the above extract, in our present political course. "We oppose slavery, calmly, firmly, and perseveringly," by our support of the great Whig party, and of Mr. Clay, *against* the slave power which has rallied around Mr. Polk. "We shall express at the ballot box our abhorrence of this great evil" by voting for Mr. Clay, who is pledged against the "unconstitutional encroachments of the slave power," by resisting the annexation of Texas. We know of no better way—we conscientiously believe there is no better way—to oppose slavery in the present contest than to vote for Mr. Clay, against the unconstitutional and unrighteous extension of slavery, now attempted in the effort to elect Mr. Polk. Furthermore, we believe, most firmly, that every opponent of the Annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery, who does not support Mr. Clay, be he Locofoco or Liberty Man, neglects to use the only means God has put in his power to prevent the extension of human slavery.

☞The Locofoco and abolition press have been industriously circulating extracts from a sermon on duelling, written by Dr. Lyman Beecher, and they have endeavored in every possible way and form to twist and pervert its meaning to make it point to Mr Clay, against whom all this sudden zeal against duelling is directed. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, a sort of Locofoco-abolition print, at last took courage to say that Dr. Beecher "distinctly pointed to the *man*," and said it was an "insult to the nation to place him in the Presidential chair," and much more to the same purpose. This downright lying, brought out Dr. Beecher, who declares "*There was neither in design nor in language, any partizan politics or any personal allusions in the discussion.*"—"I do myself the justice to say, that the sermon was published, I think in 1805—and that I had no concern directly or indirectly in its recent publication!" What falsehood will the Locofoco and Abolition press resort to next?

☞The Locofocos have issued a call for a Mass Meeting in this city on the 19th of September, to which they invite "all who are in favor of a Tariff!" Now we should like to know what kind of a Tariff they mean! Is it a tariff for protection, or a mere tariff for revenue? Is it the Tariff of 1842, or Mr. M'Kay's British Tariff, which the Locofocos tried to pass last winter? Is it such a Tariff as Mr. Clay is in favor of, like the present, affording adequate protection to home interests, and northern free-labor, or is it a Revenue Tariff, with discriminations *below* 20 per cent, such as Mr. Polk is in favor of? We should like to know what kind of a Tariff is meant—and the people want to know, too, why such disgraceful humbuggery is resorted to, to hide the truth from them?

And the people want to know, too, why the friends or enemies of Annexation are not invited? Why is that *great issue* not mentioned in the call? Do the Locofoco leaders really think they can humbug the people by such flimsy contrivances. We can tell the people—we can tell the Locofoco leaders—why they do not mention the Texas question. They *dare* not do it!

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.—The proceedings of a meeting of Antimasons and Whigs will be found in another column. The friends of Clay and Markle in that township are all alive to the importance of the present struggle between the friends of Clay, freedom and the tariff on the one hand, and the friends of Polk, free-trade, Texas and slavery on the other. They promise to increase their majority of 1840, and we expect they will do it. By the way, we had better inform the other townships that Wilkins is determined to have the prize banner on the 10th of September, and if they do not look out she will bear it off.

☞CASSIUS M. CLAY.—This noble Kentuckian addressed a large assemblage at Youngstown, Ohio, on his way to Warren, the boat stopping for that purpose. We understand by a gentleman who heard him at Brighton, that he expects to return home through this city. We would suggest the propriety of his being addressed at Erie, where he will be on the 10th, to ascertain the day of his arrival, that preparations may be made for his addressing the people here.

☞The Post, of yesterday, quotes liberally from an article of ours, published in September, 1841, in defence of Pittsburgh interests, The Post has thus unwittingly admitted, that from the very commencement of our editorial career, we have watched over the interests of Pittsburgh with a jealous eye, and have ever been ready to defend her just cause. Our interests in her prosperity is not a whit less now than then. We are still supporting and defending Pittsburgh interests; and against the Post too, which is laboring for the destruction of our manufacturers, the ruin of our mechanics, and the overthrow of our trade. The Post is striving by deception and humbuggery, to elevate a man to the Presidency, who would strike down our tariff, and prostrate Pittsburgh interests in the dust, and we are endeavoring to prevent this. We thank the Post for calling public attention to our early defence of Pittsburgh interests!

GLORIOUS MEETINGS IN BEAVER COUNTY.

Meetings at Freedom and Brighton—Speeches of Hon. Walter Forward, of Pittsburgh, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

We learn from the Beaver Argus that on Wednesday, of last week, the Whigs of Beaver county held a fine meeting at Freedom, and were addressed by the Hon. Walter Forward in a most eloquent and effective speech. The *Tariff*, the *Land Distribution* and *Texas*, were the topics of discussion, and argued with all the strength and eloquence of a man who has no superior in this Commonwealth. On the subject of Texas Mr. Forward dwelt with resistless power and eloquence, making the audience to feel with him the deepest indignation at the wrong and infamy of that odious measure. For two hours and a half the meeting gave Mr. F. their earnest attention, without any sign of weariness, and at 6 o'clock adjourned, well pleased with the exercises of the afternoon.

On Thursday, the 22d inst. the New Brighton Clay Club House was dedicated. The large building was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The walls and pillars were hung with transparencies, bearing appropriate mottos and devices, and one transparency, running across the upper end of the room, bore the names of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle. Another splendid transparency shadowed forth the sentiment, '*Our cause is just, and must be triumphant!*"

To the surprise and pleasure of the audience, CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky, was introduced and was greeted with three hearty cheers. He was on his way to Whig meetings on the Western Reserve, where he will efficiently co-operate with Mr Giddings and to the great Whig Convention at Erie, on the 10th of September. We take from a communication in the Beaver Argus, the following synopsis of Mr. Clay's remarks:

"Cassius M. Clay addressed the meeting for about three quarters of an hour, in a speech full of manly eloquence, and convincing argument. He spoke of the embarrassment which he must feel in addressing an audience of whose tastes and feelings he knew nothing, but which must necessarily differ from that of one born under the influence of other habits and institutions. He launched at once into the question of annexation, and denounced it as a scheme designed by its authors, to extend and perpetuate slavery; the official correspondence proved it to be so. That object was loudly proclaimed at the South; that the abolition of slavery in Texas would induce its ultimate abolition in this country—and to enable the South to bear down the universal scorn against the institution, the power and influence of the National Government must be brought in requisition—England must be threatened, for talking in favor of Abolition, Mexico robbed of her territory—the United States thrust into a war—a war, not for injuries done to our national honor, or to the rights of our citizens—but a war of aggression, of rapine—beginning in fraud, and ending, Heaven knows where! And why? The South, the chivalrous South, the Tariff-ridden South, disappointed in carrying out her *Free trade doctrines* for the sake of which, twelve years ago, she was willing to wade through the blood of her brethren of the north—in order to gain an ascendency in the Union, which is to last throughout all time to come—must annex Texas to the Union, or dissolve it.

He spoke of Protection; the necessity of it—the happy effects resulting from it, in years past—the advantage of a home market for the products of the farmer. Kentucky found a market for her cattle among the mechanics and manufacturers of the Eastern cities, and he hoped she would yet have manufacturers enough within her own borders to consume all her surplus produce, and thereby save the cost of transportation. But abolish the Protective policy—break down our manufacturers, and the market for the product of our agricultural industry is gone—the home market—our only market, for the ports of Europe are shut against us. He made an earnest appeal to Pennsylvania, the land of Franklin and of Penn—foremost among the advocates of Protection—whether she was ready, by casting her vote for James K. Polk, to annex Texas—create six new slave States, having twelve Senators, six times the number of Pennsylvania, and all of them together having not one third of her population—thereby to break down the Tariff—and break it down forever.

The boat that was to bear him away was waiting, and he retired amid the deafening shouts of the People."

MR. FORWARD, of this city, then addressed the meeting. The writer in the Argus says "his speech was one of the most powerful specimens of popular eloquence and unanswerable argument to which we have ever listened. His noble frame—the magic of his voice—his impressive manner, and his overwhelming power of condensation, swept over the mind of the audience with irresistible power. It were vain to attempt a synopsis of it."

After Mr. Forward concluded, John H. Ewing and Wm. McDaniel, Esquires, of Washington county, addressed the meeting. The meeting, altogether, says the Argus, 'or the time, the notice, and the state of the weather, was most cheering to the Whig cause—showing that the People have the good cause at heart, and are willing to give their time and their energies for its triumph.

JEFFERSON.—The Antimasons and Whigs of Jefferson Township have organized in the proper manner. They will give a good account of themselves on the day of election.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN OHIO.

TREMENDOUS MEETING IN WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY OHIO, ON THE 24TH INST.—15,000 WHIGS IN THE FIELD.

"What sound is that, that o'er the hills
Is borne upon the sweeping gale?
On every breeze the thunder swells
From mountain top and blooming vale;
They are a nation's shouts that rise,
A nations free and proud array,
Before whose coming treason flies,
And dies beneath the glance of CLAY."

The glorious Whigs of Trumbull county held a most magnificent meeting on the 24th inst., at Warren, Fifteen thousand Whigs were present, far outdoing 1840! All the townships we believe, were represented, and marched in procession, with appropriate devices and banners. Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, was appointed Chairman, and a long list of Vice presidents and Secretaries were nominated. The Western Reserve Chronicle thus notices the proceedings after the organization:

"The throne of grace was then feelingly addressed by the Rev. N. B. Purington. The President then introduced to the immense multitude the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, who riveted the attention of the great "sea of upturned faces" for two hours. We had intended to take notes of this speech, but such was the rush of the people to get a look at this distinguished Kentuckian, that it was impossible to make even a single mark with the pen. It was a masterly speech, argumentative, eloquent and convincing. It has added laurels, fresh laurels to that wreath which already adorns that dignified brow with so much honor. Mr. Clay has completely enshrined himself in the hearts of the people of the Western Reserve, and long will he be remembered by them with feelings of the liveliest emotion. After Mr. Clay had concluded, the President introduced the Hon. Thomas Corwin, to the people—he was the same Tom Corwin of yore. His speech was replete with argument, eloquence, wit, and humor; and above all these, was that eloquence of look and gesture, that always carry the minds of an audience captive at the will of the orator. It is needless for us to say that Corwin is such an orator where he is known. We regret exceedingly that our limits will not permit us to give even a sketch of these able speeches."

After the speeches the prize banner was awarded to Bloomfield, as having the largest delegation. This is the town where the late debate took place between Messrs. Giddings and King. The Whigs of the Western Reserve are fully aroused and will give a glorious account of themselves in November.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR EDITOR:—On Saturday, the 24th inst., I attended what was styled a Democratic meeting in Wilkinsburgh. I was induced to do so from the fact of it having been proclaimed that Messrs Shunk and Lowrie would be present, and would address the people upon the prominent subjects which are now agitating the public mind. Mr. Shunk did not favor us with his presence, but I presume he was fully and fairly represented in the person of Mr Alex Brackenridge, who entertained us about an hour with a speech which evinced *deep* thought and *much* research. He began by saying that he was not one of the *invited* speakers Whether this was uttered by way of complaint or not, I could not tell, but it occurred to me at the time that Mr Brackenridge felt that he had been neglected by his Democratic friends, when they were distributing their invitations. He had seen notice of the meeting by accident and his zeal in the cause is such that he was impelled to attend. He gave us the *very* important information that these states were at one time separate and independent sovereignties, as independent of each other, as they were of any foreign power. Prodigious! Then he told us that they afterwards formed a federal union, and adopted a constitution. Now almost any one would have thought that this was light enough for one day, but Mr. B. did not think so, for he told us also, that two political parties sprung up at one time—the one headed by Alex. Hamilton, and the other by Thomas Jefferson—the Jefferson doctrine was the real simon pure, and he and his party are of that school.

Yet Mr., B charitable man, thought that here were some good and well meaning men in the Whig party, but of course they are in darkness or they would not be found in such company. He then got to the subject of the Tariff and said the Whigs would have us believe that the country would be ruined without a Tariff, but he held no such opinion. He thought that more importance is attached to the Tariff than it merits—he did not believe that the flourishing condition of our manufacturing establishments is to be ascribed to the operations of the Tariff. Mr. B. having done *ample* justice to the different subjects noticed, retired from the floor and gave place to Mr Lowrie, who commenced by asserting the falsehood of certain reports which he said were in circulation impeaching the patriotism of Mr Shunk, and from the bungling manner in which it was done some might be induced to conclude that such reports were not wholly without foundation. He then got at the U. S. Bank, the old humbug—he represented it as a very monster, unconstitutional and awfully dangerous to the best interests of the country—It was anti-democratic and had always been a favorite measure with the Whigs or Federalists. It occurred to me just then that the speaker presumed greatly upon the ignorance of his auditors and offered them a gross insult, for every one of common intelligence knows that the U S Bank, with its $35,000,000 capital, was chartered by a democratic administration, and yet Mr. Lowrie would roll over the blame, if any should attach, to another party not then in power. If such deception is practiced by such men as Messrs. Lowrie and Brackenridge, what are we to look for from men who profess to be less scrupulous in what they assert.

Mr. Lowrie also asserted that the Whig party had been guilty of the sin of repudiation—And how do you suppose he made it out? Why they passed the bankrupt law. I had always thought that a portion of the spotless democracy had cast their votes in favor of this odious law. Sure I am that a goodly number of them availed themselves of its provisions, and did actually repudiate their just debts. The speaker's reasoning upon the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was equally sophistical. I cannot but think that both gentlemen designed to keep the truth upon these important measures from the people. Mr L. did not know what to make of the Tariff. He alleged that the Whigs do not understand it, for he could not; it is therefore natural to suppose that no one can, for you must know that he is a professor of law, and this is a proper subject for his investigation. Now I had supposed that any one of common capacity might understand a simple table of duties. But Mr. L. says not, and he knows. He would not say that the present Tariff was operating unfavorably upon the farming interest, but he knew the prices of agricultural products are lower now than they are sometimes—this might be a consequence of the tariff, but he was not political economist enough to determine the point with absolute precision. One thing he did know, however, that it is not by the operation of the tariff that an empty Treasury has been replenished to overflowing—this is a consequence of increased importations. What a profound discovery! CANDOR.

August 27th, 1844.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP CLAY CLUB.

A large and respectable number met pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday, the 24th inst, at the School House, near Chalfants, and organized by calling to the Chair ROBERT CAROTHERS, Esq.

Messrs. Dunlop, and C. B. M. Smith, Esqrs. of Pittsburgh, were present and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and impressive manner upon the questions now before the public, after which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Messrs. Dunlop and Smith, for the very able addresses delivered this day.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate the honor conferred upon us by the Ladies who graced the meeting with their fair presence.

Resolved, That we adjourn now to meet on Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Stone School House, in Wilkins township, to make the necessary arrangements to attend the Convention to be held in Pittsburgh on the 10th September.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to carry off the Prize Banner, to be awarded to the township sending in the largest delegation, and we call on all the townships to imitate our example.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in Pittsburgh favorable to Clay, Markle and the Tariff.

R. CAROTHERS, Chairman.
A. HORBACH, Jr., Secretary.

Jefferson Township Whig Meeting.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Jefferson Township met on Saturday the 24th of August, at School House No. 2, (Wilson's) and organized by calling Mr. Samuel Kiddoo to the chair, and appointing E Champbell, Jr. Secretary.

John W Wilson and E. Percival, Esqs, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for a Tariff Club for the Township.

After a brief absence the committee reported a constitution which was adopted, and the following officers were elected, viz:

President—Maj JNO. HAMILTON.

Vice Presidents—Hugh Kennedy, Samuel Kiddoo, Hugh McIlheny, Henry Potter, and Jonathan Walker.

Rec. Sec'y.—E Campbell, Jr.

Cor. Sec'y—John S Wilson.

Executive Committee—John S. Wilson, E. Percival, Esq., David Kennedy, E. Campbell, Jr., and Wm. Wilson, Jr.

On motion it was

Resolved, That there be a committee of three appointed in each sub-school District, for the general purpose of promoting the election of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, whose duty shall be to enrol every voter of the several districts, and mark his politics, and report the same to the Executive Committee of the Club—to use all honorable means to secure votes for the Whig and Antimasonic cause—to urge every Clay and Markle voter to the polls, by personally calling on each voter on the day previous to the election—and to be at the polls at the hour of opening.

The following committees were appointed under the above resolution, viz:

Dist. No. 1—David Terrance, Geo. Sickman, jr, and John J Hamilton.

No. 2—David Wilson, Joseph Wilson, jr., and Hugh McIlhenny.

No. 3—James Murray, Wm. H. McNarry, and David Riggs.

No 4—Thomas Kiddoo, John Murphy and David Morrow.

No 5.—John Payne, Joshua Ferrer and George Trumbo.

No. 6.—Josiah Abers, T. M. Patterson and Joshua Nickel.

No 7—Hugh Kennedy, Capt. James Blair, and Carry Carroll,

No 8—Holdship McElhenny, Henry Sheplar and Jacob Sheplar.

No 9.—James Guthrie, Capt. T. B Brant, and Andrew Craighead.

No. 10.—James Pearce, John Shepler and Amos Beam, jr.

The district committees were instructed to procure the necessary means of conveyance for all persons in their respective districts, who may wish to attend the 10th Sept. Convention at Pittsburgh, and to meet with their delegation at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th of September, at the house of Jonathan Walker, to proceed thence to the city of Pittsburgh under the direction of John S. Wilson as Chief Marshal, assisted by E. Campbell jr., Capt. T. G. Brant, David Kennedy, David Wilson and Henry Heath.

On motion, John S Wilson, E Percival and E. Campbell, Jr., were appointed a committee to invite the Locofocos of the township to meet the Club and discuss the principles of the parties in the present political contest.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in Pittsburgh friendly to the cause.

The Club then adjoured to meet at the house of Amos Pierce on Monday, the 26th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL KIDDOO, Ch'm.
E CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Allegheny County T. A. Association.

☞The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Total Abstinence Association will be held in Temperance Hall, Pittsburgh, on Friday, 13th September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
aug 21 Sec'y to the Executive committee.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The Latch-string out.

☞At a meeting of the Committee on the Mass Convention, held on Tuesday evening, August 27th, the following persons were appointed as a committee to ascertain who will entertain the members of the Convention; and to report the names of such persons, and the number which each can entertain, on or before Friday the 30th inst., to any one of the committee on Mass Convention.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH.
1st Ward—John Caldwell, Samuel Johnston.
2d " Josiah King, Geo. Singer.
3d " Robt. Mackey, John Shipton.
4th " Benj. Weaver, L. S. Johns.
5th " Wm. Sutch, H. Brunot.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY.
John Tassey, John Morrison, E. W. Stephens, W. A. Irvine, John E. Parke and H. P. Schwartz.
S. FAHNESTOCK, Chairman.
C. B. M. SMITH, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committee on the Mass Convention, held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27th the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That there be two places for the reception of the members of the Convention, in the city of Pittsburgh—one at the Warehouse of Geo. A. Bayard, at the corner of Smithfield and Water streets—the other at the Warehouse of John McFaden on Penn street, near the Canal; and one in the city of Allegheny, at Goehring's Tavern, on Federal street near the Diamond.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, with power to increase their numbers to fifteen, be appointed for each place of reception.

Messrs. John Caldwell, Samuel Johnston, Josiah King, Geo. Singer and Robert Mackey, were appointed for Bayard's warehouse.

Messrs. Benj. Weaver, L. S. Johns, H. Brunot, John Shipton, and Wm. Sutch, for McFaden's Warehouse.

Messrs. John Tassey, John Morrison, E. W Stevens, Wm. A. Irwin, John E. Parke and H. P. Schwartz, for Goehring's Tavern.

S. FAHNESTOCK, Ch'm.
C. B. M. SMITH, Sec'y.
(American, please copy.)

Lower St. Clair is waking up.

☞The Whig citizens of Lower St Clair township will raise an ASH POLE at the Pittsburgh Glass and Iron works, (below James' Ferry,) next Saturday afternoon, 31st inst, at 5 o'clock.

Speakers and music will be on the ground, and we invite all friendly to the cause to participate. [aug29

Allegheny County Meetings.

The following Whig Meetings will be held in Allegheny county previous to the 10th September next:—

Moon	"	Thursday, 29	"	Wm G Smith's.
Findlay	"	Friday, 30	"	at Clinton.
Baldwin	"	Friday, 30	"	John Cowan's.
Ohio	"	do 31	"	Sewickleyville.
Pine	"	do 31	"	J. Logan's tav.
Franklin	"	Monday, 2d Sept.		at S. Neeley's.
West Deer	"	Tuesday, 3	"	at Bakerstown.
Indiana	"	Wednesday, 4	"	at Fairview.
Plum	"	Thursday, 5	"	at Monroe's.
Wilkins	"	Friday, 6	"	at Wilkinsb'g.
Peebles	"	Saturday, 7	"	at East Liberty
Ross	"	do 7	"	J. C. Bryant's.
Indiana	"	do 7	"	at the Grove

aug 20 above Spang's iron works.

Whig Committee on Naturalization.

☞The following named persons have been appointed a Committee on Naturalization for the county of Allegheny:—

J. H. SEWELL, office on Fourth street, near Smithfield.
JOS. KNOX, " in Bakewells' buildings, Grant st.
ALEX. H. MILLAR, on 4th street, below Smithfield.
N. BUCKMASTER, " above "
H. W. WILLIAMS, " " "

Persons wishing to procure their papers and become citizens, will call on either of the above named persons at their office. Their services will be rendered gratuitously. By order of the Executive Committee for the Central Clay Club of Allegheny county.

Prize Banners—Who Contests!

A splendid Prize Banner will be presented, by the WHIG LADIES of Pittsburgh, to the largest county delegation in Pennsylvania or the adjoining States, proportioned to its Whig vote, that shall attend the Convention to be held in this city, on the 10th of September next, Allegheny county to be excluded.

Another superb Prize Banner will be presented by the Whig Ladies of Pittsburgh to the largest Township Delegation from the County of Allegheny in proportion to its Whig vote, excluding Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, Manchester, Birmingham, Pitt township and Lower St Clair

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a Protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY September 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock,	John Morrison,
C. B. M. Smith,	E. W. Stephens,
James Dunlop,	George S. Hays,
Robert Mackey,	Eph. Jones,
A. H. Miller,	M. Beltzhoover,
Wm. Eichbaum,	J. H. Davis,
Joshua Hanna,	Ch. L. Magee.
John Small,	COMMITTEE

Whig Mass Convention at WASHINGTON, PA.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 5TH!!!

☞The Whigs of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at Tippecanoe Hall, on Saturday evening 31st, to make all necessary arrangements for attending the grand Mass Meeting at Washington Pa. Be punctual in attendance at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Hurra! Hurra! the Keystone is risin
For Markle, Clay, and Frelinghuysen.

MASS CONVENTION!

☞A Mass Convention of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and the Tariff, and of those who are opposed to annexing Texas to the United States, will be held in BUTLER. **On Thursday, the 12th day of September next,** at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A PRIZE BANNER will be presented to the township which sends the strongest Delegation, in proportion to the Whig strength of the township, and the distance from the borough—the vote of 1840 to be taken as data. Let all come who feel an interest in preserving the present excellent Tariff, which is to redeem and save our country. We invite all the friends of the Union to come to the rescue Come one! Come all!! Our hearts and houses will be open for your reception—the latch-string is never pulled in. Let each strive which may be the Banner township.

Our Whig friends of the surrounding counties are respectfully invited and earnestly requested to join us on the occasion. We also respectfully invite all those of the opposition, who are seeking after the truth, to meet with us on this occasion. And last, but not least, we cordially extend an invitation to the Ladies, and hope that we may be favored with the presence of a goodly number.

Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. Walter Forward, Hon. Joseph Buffington, Hon. James Irwin, Hon. J. J. Pearson, Thos. Williams, Esq., Moses Hampton, Esq., and other able supporters of the present Tariff, are expected to be present to address the Convention.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
BUTLER, Pa., Aug. 21, 1844.

A Chance for Machinists.

THE Engine and Machine establishment on the corner of Liberty and Front streets, is offered for sale.—The buildings are of brick; the main one being 47 feet by 26 feet and two stories high, with a smith shop attached which contains two fires. The establishment is in complete order and has every necessary convenience for carrying on the business; there being an engine of four horse power, one Boring Lathe two Turning Lathes, one Rack Lathe, and one small Lathe for wood; one Screw Cutting Machine. Also—Drills and Bitts, Anvils and Bellows and Blacksmith's tools complete, together with a large lot of Patterns mostly new.

The buildings are on leased ground there being nine years of the lease to run, which can be renewed.

Further information can be had at the establishment or by applying to the subscriber, near the Old Bridge, Allegheny city. JAMES KERR, Architect.
aug 28—d&w3t*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

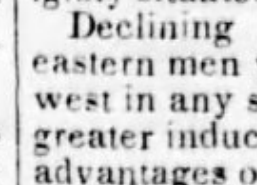
WILL be sold, by the Assignees, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, a valuable farm, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, on the turnpike to Washington, containing about 32 acres. This land is excellent for farming purposes, is well watered, and is also first rate coal land. The buildings are a new frame house, with three rooms and kitchen, and a stable. Persons wishing to examine the property can wait upon Mr. Davis, who resides on the premises. The sale will take place upon the premises at 12 o'clock M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL HOUSTON,
NATHAN PATTERSON,
aug 28—w8t* Assignees of D. H. Buchanan.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Hodge, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are hereby respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle the claims that stand against them; and those who have demands upon said estate, will also please present them legally proven that they may be discharged. THOMAS COOPER, Executor,
On the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike road,
aug 22—w6t* about two miles from Jones' Ferry.

STRAY HORSE.



CAME to the residence of the subscriber residing in Plum township, Allegheny county, on the 14th instant, a Black Horse, with the fore and hind foot, on the right side, white, thin in flesh and tolerably old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the horse away, or he will be sold according to law.
aug 22—w3t* WM. BRIGHT.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent his steam flour mill, with three building lots on Pike street.

The mill is conveniently situated on the canal for receiving wheat, or loading Flour, and is capable of manufacturing as much flour and of as good a quality as any mill of its size in the western country, it is also most eligibly situated for the sale of stuffs.

Declining health, (asthma,) induces him to sell. To eastern men who desire to establish themselves in the west in any species of manufacturing, no location offers greater inducements. The low price of coals, and the advantages of water communication, entitle Pittsburgh to a preference.
aug 13—2md&w STANDISH PEPPARD.

Western University of Pennsylvania.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next. By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, the price of Tuition has been fixed at $50, $37,50, and $25 a year, according to the advancement of the Student.

Application for admission can be made at the University from 9 to 10 A. M. H. DYER, Principal.
aug 8—Th&M3w

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1844.
CHARLES KNAP, JR.—JAMES MAY—W. H. DENNY.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.	
Pots	3¼@3¾
Pearls	4¼@4½
Scorchings	3½@3¾
Saleratus	5 @5¼
Ale—℔ bbl.	
XX Ale	—@6,00
Common	—@5,00
Axes—℔ dozen.	
Holmes'	—@12,00
Mann's	13,00@14,00
Anchors—℔ lb.	
Juniata	7 @8
Axles—℔ lb.	
Axles	8 @9
Batting—℔ lb.	
Superior	@13
Common	@ 9
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen.	
Large size	2,62½@2,70
Small size	—@ —
Beeswax—℔ lb.	
Yellow	@27
Blooms—℔ ton.	
Blooms	50,00@55,00
Brooms—℔ dozen.	
Merchantable	1,00@1,50
Shaker	2,00@2,25
Barks—℔ cord.	
Chesnut Oak	—@4,00
Black Oak	—@3,00
Hemlock	2,50@3,00
Coal—℔ bushel.	
At the river	—@ —
From wagon	—@ —
Cotton—℔ lb.	
Tenn'ee & Alabam	7 @ 8¼
Chocolate—℔ lb.	
Number 1	—@12½
Cocoa, prepared	26 @24
Candles—℔ lb.	
City dipped	—@ 8
Pittsburgh Star	20 @ —
Cincinnati do	@24
Sperm, best brands	—@38
Do inferior	@33
Cotton Yarns—	
Short reel—℔ lb.	
No. 5 to 10	@16
" 11 to 13	@17
" 14	@18
Increasing ¼@1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.	
Long reel—℔ dozen.	
No. 500	@ 9
" 600	@ 8
" 700	@ 7
" 800, 900, 1000	@ 6
Coverlet Yarn, lb.	@23
Carpet Chain	@20
Cotton Twine	@25
Candle Wick	@17
Coffee—℔ lb.	
Java, old white	@12½
St. Domingo	6½@ 6¾
Laguayra	7¼@ 7¾
Rio	6¾@ 7¼
Havana	—@ —
Copper—℔ lb.	
Braziers'	29 @30
Sheathing	29 @30
Bolt	@35
Old	6 @18
Cordage by coil—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent. off these prices for cash.]	
Domestics—℔ yard.	
Brown Cottons—	
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c	3 @ 8½
38 Laurel & Brunswick	8¼@ 9
Pittsburgh	@ 8
37 Light	@ 6¾
3-4 Light	5¼@ 6
Waltham fine	@ 9½
33 Bleached	8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths	8 @13
Tickings—	
33 Saco	@10½
Rochester	@14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c	18 @19
Drills—	
Town Boot, Suffolk	9½@10
Bleached do	10¼@11
Prints—	
Common	6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors	8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue	11 @11½
Drugs—By package.	
Aloes	15 @17
Alum	4 @ 4½
Aasafœtida	25 @ 18
Arrow Root	8 @10
Aquafortis	10 @11
Borax, refined	22 @25
Balsam, Peru	2,00@2,25
Do Copavia	35 @37½
Brimstone	4½@ 5
Camphor, refined	87 @1,12
Chloride Lime, cask	8 @ 9
Cochineal	1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar	21 @22
Copperas	2 @ 2½
Glue	12 @13
Galls	20 @25
Gum Arabic	31 @37
" Copal	@50
" Tragacinth	31 @37½
" Shellac	16 @18
" Mastic	1,20@1,25
Ipecac	75 @87
Jalop, powdered	80 @ 88
Litharge	5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root	7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball	10 @22
Lac Dye	25 @28
Magnesia, Carb	31 @37
Manna, Flake	62 @75
Madder, Umbro	22 @25
Madder, Common	18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey	20 @60
Oil, Vitriol	4½@ 5
" Castor	1,00@1,25
" Cassia	3,25@3,75
" Cloves	2,75@3,00
" Lemon	2,25@3,00
" Peppermint	4,75@5,00
Opium, Turkey	3,50@4,00
Quinne	—@3,50
Rhubarb, root	68 @75
Sal Amoniac	5½@ 6½
Sal Soda	5 @ 6
Senna	8 @20
Tartaric Acid	50 @55
Vitriol, Blue	11 @12
Dye Wood—℔ lb.	
Camwood	5¼@ 7
Fustic	2¾@ 3
Logwood, chipped	2¼@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.	
Polished	11 @12
Feed—℔ bushel.	
Bran	—@—
Shorts	—@—
Feathers—℔ lb.	
Kentucky	23 @27
Ohio & Penn'a	25 @28
Fish—℔ bbl.	
Mackerel, No. 1	—@—
No 1 hlf-bls	—@ 7,25
No2	11,00@11,25
No2 hlf-bls	—@—
No3	—@ 8,25
No1 kitts	—@—
Herring, No. 1	5,25@ 5,37
No 2	4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1	—@—
No 2	—@—
Shad	—@ 8,25
Cod, ℔ lb	—@—
Fruit—	
Almonds, shell'd	—@—
Soft	20 @22
Hard	—@11
Currants, Zante	—@15
Filberts	8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey	16 @18
Malaga	@12
Raisins, Muscat	—@—
Bunch	2,45@2,50
Bloom	—@—
Cranberries, bush	—@—
Lemons Sicily, bx	3,75@4,00
Oranges do	4,25@4,50
Peaches dry, bush	1,00@1,25
Apples dry,	—@ —
Apples green, bbl.	1,00@1,25
Glass—	
Black Bottles.	
Quart, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Pint, do	—@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gallon	—@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—	
City brands.	
8x10	2,50@2,75
10x12	3,70@3,75
12x18	8,70@9,00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24	12,00@15,00
Country brands.	
8x10	1,81@2,12
10x12	2,81@3,12
Gunpowder—℔ keg.	
FFFG	5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs	—@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters	—@7,00
FFFG do	—@4,00
Eagle do in papers	—@6,00
Rock powder	3,50@4,00

Grain—℔ bushel.	
Wheat	65 @66
Rye	—@37½
Oats	17 @18
Corn	33 @35
Barley	—@—
Glue—℔ lb.	
Pittsb. common	—@—
Ginseng—℔ lb.	
Ginseng	—@—
Hay—℔ ton of 2000 lbs.	
Timothy	—@ 6,00
Clover	—@—
Straw, 100 bdls.	—@—
Hides—℔ lb.	
Missouri	9 @12
Spanish	15½@17½
Do salted	20 @13
Do kips ℔ skin	1,25@1,62
Green	4½@ 5
Hemp—℔ lb.	
Missouri & Ky	—@—
Manilla	—@—
Hops—℔ lb.	
First sort '43	9½@10
Indigo—by package.	
Bengal, lb	1,75@1,87
Spanish	1,30@1,40
Manilla	1,20@1,25
Maleable Iron—℔ lb.	
Maleable Iron	—@15
Molasses—℔ gallon.	
Sugarhouse, Bost	—@45
" N Orleans	—@40
New Orleans	31½@32
Country	—@—
Naval Stores—	
Rosin, ℔ brl	2,50@2,75
Pitch	—@1,50
Tar, Allegheny	—@—
" N. Carolina	—@1,00
Turpentine, gall	50@ 55
Varnish, Copal	1,75@2,00
Oakum—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh	—@7
Oils—℔ gallon.	
Linseed	— 75
Lard, City	50@ 60
Olive	—@5,50
Sperm, bleached	1,10@1,15
" unbleached	1,05@1,10
" Fall	95@1,00
Whale	70@ 75
Tanners, ℔ brl	15,00@21,00
Paints—℔ lb.	
Prus. Blue	1,00@1,25
Lampblack	6¼@ 7
Span. Whiting	1½@ 2
Chrome Green	50 @55
" Yellow No 1	33 @35
" " No 2	25 @28
Bransw'k Green	15 @20
White Lead, dry	6¼@ 7
" in oil pure keg	1,65@1,75
" " No. 1	1,45@1,50
Red Lead	7 @ 8
Yellow Ochre	2¼@ 3
Ven. Red	4¼@ 5
Verdigris	34 @38
Pig Metal—℔ ton.	
Allegh'ny, hard	—@—
" middling	—@—
" soft	—@—
Hanging Rock, hot blast	—@—
" cold	—@—
Tennessee best	—@—
" inferior	—@—
Plaster Paris—℔ ton	
Plaster Paris	—@14,50
Provisions—	
Bacon Hams	5½@5c
" Shoulders	3¾@4
" Sides	—@4½
Hoground, city cure	—@4¼
" country cure	3¾@4
Lard, No 1, in kegs	—@5¼
" " 2, in kegs	—@5
" " 1, in bbls	—@5
Butter " 1, in kegs	6¼@7
" " 1, in roll	8 @10
Cheese, W. Reserve	4 @5
" Goshen	—@—
" Pine Apple	—@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	—@3,50
Do Butter	—@1,50
Potatoes—℔ bushel.	
Mercer	—@—
Neshannocks	—@25
Rags—℔ lb.	
Country mixd	2¼@2½
Do good white	—@3½
Rice—℔ lb.	
Rice	—@4½
Salt—℔ bbl.	
No. 1 afloat	1,06 @1,08
" 1 in store	1,12½@1,15
" 2 afloat	—@—
Table, doz. box	1,50 @2,00
Seeds—℔ bushel.	
Clover	—@—
Timothy	1,31¼@1,37½
Flaxseed	—@ 87½
Spices—℔ lb.	
Cloves	—@35
Cassia, in Mats	—@22
Ginger	—@10
Nutmegs	—@125
Pepper	—@12½
Alspice	—@16
Snakeroot—℔ lb.	
Virginia	—@12½
Seneca	—@16
Soap—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh yellow	—@5
Cincinnati yellow	—@5
Chillicothe yellow	—@5
Pittsburgh brown	—@4½
Cincinnati brown	—@4½
Chillicothe brown	—@4
Castile	—@—
Starch—℔ lb.	
Pittsburgh No 1	—@6¼
Cincinnati No 1	—@7
Steel—℔ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]	
Foreign.	
Cast & shear	17½@18½
Do single	16 @17
Best German	—@12½
" Eagle	—@10½
" Hoop L	—@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.	
Cast steel	—@16
Shear single	—@—
" double	—@—
" treble	—@—
German steel	—@10
English blister	—@12½
American blister	—@ 5¼
Spring	5¼@ 6¼
Spirits—℔ gallon.	
Brandy, Bordea'x	1,50@2,00
" Rochelle	1,75@2,50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	—@1,50
" N O	—@1,00
" N E 1st proof	40@ 50
Gin, Holland	1,40@1,50
Spelter—℔ lb.	
Spelter	—@10
Sugar—℔ lb.	
N O, prime, hhd	7 @ 7½
" fair, hhd	—@ 6¾
Havana, white lb	—@11
Brazil, " lb	—@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb	—@14½
" 2 lb	—@13
" 3 lb	—@12
Pulverized, Philad	—@14
Teas—℔ lb.	
Imperial	50 @75
Gunpowder	45 @70
Young Hyson	30 @70
Pouchong	50 @75
Tinplate—℔ box.	
¼ X	—@10,00
Tallow—℔ lb.	
Rendered	—@5½
Rough	—@4
Soap Grease	3½@4½
Tobacco—℔ lb.—[10 ℔ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]	
Segar Leaf	3 @ 4
Manufacturers do	2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist	—@ 9
Plug in kegs	—@ 7
Plug in boxes	—@14
6 twist	—@ 5¼
Cavendish	—@ 4½
12s Lump in box	13 @14
5s " "	—@14
16s " "	—@14
Scotch snuff	—@16
Rappee	—@16
Cut & Dry, ¼ lb pap	—@25
Vices—℔ lb.	
Solid boxes	—@15¼
Wines—℔ gallon.	
L P Madira	2,00@3,00
L P Teneriffe	1,00@1,50
Lisbon	75@1,50
Dry Malaga	65@ 70
Sweet	62@ 65
Marseilles	70@ 75
Port	1,00@2,00
Calabria	65@ 70
Wool—℔ lb.	
Prime	—@45
Full blood	—@40
¾ blood	—@38
½ blood	33 @35
¼ & common	28 @30
Pulled	—@28
Zinc—℔ lb.	
Sheet	—@12½

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
Wednesday evening, August 28.
Gazette and Advertiser Office.

Remarks—Though no general improvement is manifest and business may be said to be dull, several houses have been more actively employed than for a few weeks past. The period is approaching for a resumption of activity in all departments of trade. The aspect of affair is certainly encouraging. We observe a number of vacant stores have been rented and fitted up for business. Some of our Merchants have received and are receiving heavy stocks of Mdse, Groceries, &c &c. The weather is unfavorable, but it helps shippers east and west.

The Weather—For a week past we have had weather of a decidedly winterish aspect, and fires have been in requisition. It is still lowering and unsettled, accompanied with a drizzling rain. An occasional glimpse is had of the Sun, but the sights are few and far between.

The Rivers—A rise of between two and three feet was experienced, but the river subsequently fell and is now rising again with 4 feet water in the channel.

Ashes—An improvement of ¼ cent per lb. has been realised during the week. First sorts Pots and Pearls are held in store at 3½c. Sales of six tons second sorts from store at 3¼c. and 25 casks First sorts Pots from wagon at 3¼c.

Ale—Steady sales at quotations

Brooms—are in demand. Sales of Merchantable from wagon at $1@1,50 ℔ doz. A lot of Shaker Brooms readily brought $2 ℔ doz.

Bark—Sales from boats and wagons at our quotations.

Beeswax—Yellow in active demand at 27c. Receipts very light.

Blooms—The market has been very quiet for several weeks—we hear no transactions whatever.

Copper—Rather dull at quotations.

Cheese—We notice an improvement in the inquiry for Western Reserve and an advance on good qualities. The stock of prime is light. We quote W. R. in boxes at 4@4½c, boxes included.

Candles—City manufactured Star sell freely at 20c ℔ lb; Cincinnati do 23c.

Cotton Yarns—We have reduced our quotations to 16c for Nos 5 to 10 and other Nos. to the usual proportion.

Flour—The receipts continue to be very light, and prices are maintained with a good deal of firmness. A parcel of New Castle flat hoop was sold on the wharf at $3,50—sales from wagon at $3,56, but good brands have ranged between these two figures from day to day unsettled. The market remains in the same state it has been in for several weeks past fluctuating as the supply fell short or exceeded the demand for city consumption. That is the sole cause of the variations in rates. Little discrimination is made between brands—all that will class as fair ranks with good.

Feathers are one of the largest items in the river receipts at this port, but the demand is very active for good and prime feathers. The poorer qualities, too, are readily disposed off at fair prices. A few parcels of really prime are held above the market.

Fire Brick—Sale of a cargo of 15,000 "Noss" burning, at $13 per 1000. Fire clay 15c per bu.

Freights are scarce. There is an increase in Merchandise from the East for the West, but not half enough is offering either way to give full employment to carriers. The Western Division of the Pa. canal is in the best of order to Hollidaysburg. We have 4 feet water in the river channel and from twelve to fifteen boats daily at the wharf waiting for freights. The following are the current rates east and west. If there is any variation it is in favor of shippers.

Canal Freights to Philadelphia.

Flour	per bbl.	70 @ 75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Tallow, Butter, Lard Oil, Cheese, &c. ℔ 100 lbs.		— @ 45
Lead, (pig)	℔ 100 lbs.	— @ 45
Feathers	"	75 @ 80
Furs & Peltries	"	75 @ 80
Wool	"	75 @ 80
Rags	"	— @ 75
Ashes	"	— @ 45
To Cleveland ℔ 100 lbs. heavy		35 cts.
To Detroit " "		45 cts.

River Freights.

To Cincinnati	15 cts	℔ 100 lbs.
" Louisville	20	"
" St. Louis	40	"

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are dull at $1 ℔ bush. from store. No parcels of Apples on the market of any consequence. M. R. Raisins are firm at quotations. Stock of Figs good.

Green—Apples are very plenty. An inferior Apple can be had at 75c ℔ bbl. from store. We quote good sound at $1@1,25 ℔ bbl on the wharf.

Fish—Some descriptions of salt Fish have been advanced by some holders, and we quote accordingly. No particular stir.

Grain—The receipts of *Wheat* are still miserably light, but it hardly commands a proportionate price to Flour. We quote it at 65@66c. *Oats* have advanced, and we now quote them at 17@18c. in bulk. *Barley* 40@45c ℔ bu.

Glass—The demand for Window is fair. Common country brands 8x10 $1,70@1,80 ℔ box. 10x12 $2,70@2,80. A superior country brand is in market at $2,12½@3,12½.

Groceries—The market remains comparatively quiet.

Sugar—is rather better in feeling than last week but it cannot be said to be firm. Sales in small parcels, Ordinary 6½c, Good Fair 6¾c, Prime 7c. Strictly Prime 7¼c. An inferior article is offered a shade under 6½ cts. Sales of very Prime re-weighed at 7c on time. Sales confined to the three first descriptions. In bls. a shade higher.

Molasses—We quote from sales 31@32 cts.—not very firm.

Coffee—The stock has been further increased during the week. Sales moderate at for Ordinary Rio 6¾@7c. Good Fair 7¼@7½. Prime 7¾@7½ cents, choice parcels at 7¾c.

Hay—New loose Timothy dull at $6 per ton of 2000 pounds.

Iron and Nails—The demand is good—stock light One mill stopped for repairs went into blast again this week. A good deal of iron was shipped this week.—Common Bar 3 cents. Juniata 3½c. Nails 4@4½c.

Lead—Pig is held at 3¾@3¾c. per lb. Common sizes of pipe 5½@6c per lb., sheet 6c.

Lumber—Common Pine from the yard $8,50, Clear do. $18 per M. feet. Shingles $1,75 per M.

Plaster—Ground Plaster is held at $14@14.50 ℔ ton in store.

Potatoes—Neshannock or Mercer Potatoes are abundant at 25c. per bu. Common Reds 12½@15c.

Paints—White Lead in Oil is brisk at $1,60@1,65 per keg. A good fair article can be had lower.

Provisions—*Bacon*—the market has been very active through the week, but with the exception of some shipments we are not aware that any large parcels changed hands. Prime city cured is firm at for Shoulders 3¾@4c. Sides and assorted 4¼c, Hams 6c ℔ lb. Ordinary and inferior descriptions can be had at rates as in quality. *Lard* remains quiet. No 1 keg in good packages 5¼c, in bbls 5c. *Butter*—a good deal of keg has been received during the week and shipped out of the market. We quote a prime article at 6½@6¾c, choice 6¾@7c.

Pig Metal—The only sale of which we have any knowledge was a parcel of Tennessee at $25 cash. Small lots are taken from store as wanted at former prices.—The market is very quiet.

Rice—stock light and stiff at 4½c by tierce.

Rags—The demand for Rags continues very active. We quote good country mixed at 2¼@2½c., and clean white 3½c. cash. They used to be almost a drug—now enough of them cannot be got. The rags generally brought to this market are of a good quality—lots from a distance are occasionally offered of a very inferior description.—To bring our quotation they must be good.

Seeds—Some small parcels of new Timothy, of a very fair quality have been offered and taken at $1,31¼ pr. bu. Flaxseed comes in freely and is taken at 80c per bu. of 56 lbs.

Salt—The market has fluctuated considerably through the week and an advance obtained on Salt afloat. Sales of No 1 at $1,06@1,08¼ per nominal bright bbl. We quote accordingly.

Tobacco—Leaf has been quiet—sales of small parcels to the trade at 2@4c. as in quality.

Wool—We observe more coming in this week by wagon than last. Prices, however, are unaltered, and the market is quiet.

Whiskey—Common has advanced, and we now quote it at 20 cts. and in demand. Rectified stuff at 22c. cash.

Retail Prices in the Diamond Market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug 28, 1844.

Apples, ℔ peck	5 @10
Beef, best cuts, ℔ lb.	— @ 5
Middling	3 @ 4
Corned	— @ 3
Dried	6 @ 8
Carcase	2¼ @ 3½
Beets, ℔ hlf-pek	— @ 6¼
Butter fresh Print lb.	12½ @15
Fresh Roll	9 @11
Apple, ℔ qt	6¼@ 8
Beans, ℔ qt	3 @ 4
Cabbage, ℔ head	1 @ 6
Carrots, ℔ bunch	2 @ 3
Cellery, do	— @ —
Chickens, live, pair	15 @25
Cleaned	20 @25
Chesnuts ℔ qt	— @ —
Corn Meal, sift'd, bu.	— @50
Unsifted	@45
Cranberries, ℔ qt	— @ —
Ducks, live, pair	20 @25
Cleaned	— @25
Eggs, ℔ dozen	5 @ 6
Geese, clean, each	— @ —
Hams, green	— @ —
" smoked	6 @ 7
Hominy, ℔ qt	3 @ 4
Honey comb, ℔ lb	15 @18¾
" strained, qt	20 @25
Lard, rend'd, ℔ lb	7 @ 8
Mutton, ℔ lb	3 @ 4

Oats, ℔ bushel	18 @22
Onions, ℔ hlf-peck	— @ 6¼
Pudding Liver, lb.	— @ 5
Pork, best cuts, lb	4 @ 5
Carcase	— @—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	2 @ 3
Potatoes Merc'r, bu	— @ 25
Neshannocks	— @12½
Sweet hlf-pck	15 @18¾
Peaches ℔ peck	10 @25
Dried, ℔ qt	— @—
Pickles, ℔ doz	— @ 8
Sausages, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Sausage meat	6 @ 8
Sausages, dried	5 @ 6
Tongues Beef green	— @—
Do dried	20 @25
Turkeys, live, each	— @—
Do cleaned	37½@62½
Veal, best cuts, lb	4 @ 5
Walnuts, ℔ hlf-pck	— @—
Fish.	
Perch ℔ bunch	12½@25
Suckers	— @12½
Salmon	— @—
Pike	— @—
Catfish	12½@25
Flour.	
Wheat ℔ 100 lbs	1,75 @2 00
Rye do	— @—
Buckwheat do	— @—

A very abundant market this morning. All kinds of Produce was plenty. Tomatoes are going out of season and sold at 5@6¼c ℔ hlf peck. Cucumber Pickles 12½c ℔ 100. Cucumbers 3@4c ℔ doz. Roasting ears 6¼c ℔ doz. Melons of all kinds in profusion at all prices. Peaches are becoming abundant and falling in price.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette & Advertiser by J. GOEHRING, *Federal Street, Allegheny City.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug. 28, 1844.

The offerings at Goehring's Drove yards this week were slim in other descriptions of Cattle than Beeves.—Sales as follows:

182 head of Beeves at 2½@3¼ cents ℔ lb. net.
44 head of Sheep at $1 ℔ head.

A few Calves were offered and sold at former prices. The rates have been maintained with great steadiness for a number of weeks. The sales of loose Cattle in other parts of the cities would swell the number to more than 200 head ℔ week, but Goehring's yards are the head quarters of Butchers and Drovers, and are the best places in the neighborhood to dispose of cattle of any kind.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST,

CORRECTED FOR THE GAZETTE AND ADVERTISER,
BY N. HOLMES & SON.
EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 MARKET STREET,
Who are prepared to buy, generally, the notes of the Banks below named, and also to furnish exchange at rates affixed.

Pennsylvania	
B'ks of Pittsburgh.	par
Philadelphia Banks.	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States B'k	30 dis
B'k of Germantown.	par
Brownsville	1 dis
Gettysburgh	1½ dis
Chester County	par
Chambersburgh	1½ dis
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co.	35 dis
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1½ dis
Middletown	1½ dis
Carlise	1½ dis
Col'mbia Bridge Co.	par
Doylstown	par
Erie	1½ dis
Washington	1 dis
Reading	1 dis
Bucks Co.	par
Farm'rs' & Drov'rs'	1½ dis
Farm'rs' B'k. Lanc.	par
Lancaster Co.	1½ dis
Lancaster	1½ dis
Harrisburgh	1½ dis
Honesdale	1½ dis
Lebinon	1½ dis
Pottsville	1½ dis
Wyoming	1½ dis
York	1½ dis
SCRIP.	
State Scrip, Ex B'k.	1½ dis
Do. Mer. & Man.	
State Scrip	1½ dis
City & Co. Scrip	1½ dis
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1 dis
Steubenville	1½ dis
St. Clairsville	1½ dis
Marietta	1½ dis
New Lisbon	1½ dis
Cincinnati B'ks	1½ dis
Columbus	1½ dis
Circleville	1½ dis
Zanesville	1½ dis
Putnam	1½ dis
Wooster	1½ dis
Massillon	1½ dis
Sandusky	1½ dis
Geauga	1½ dis
Norwalk	1½ dis
Xenia	1½ dis
Cleveland	1½ dis
Dayton	1½ dis
Fr'klin B'k Colum's	1½ dis
Chillicothe	1½ dis
Scioto	10 dis
Lancaster	10 dis
Hamilton	15 dis
Granville	75 dis
Lake Erie	1½ dis
Farm'rs' B'k Canton	20 dis
Urbana	45 dis

Indiana.	
State B'k & branc's	1½ dis
State Scrip	3 dis
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1½ dis
Virginia.	
East'rn solvent B'ks	1 dis
Wheeling	1 dis
Illinois.	
State Bank	37 dis
Shawnetown	45 dis
Wisconsin Ter'tory.	
Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Milwaukie	2 dis
Missouri.	
State Bank	1½ dis
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3 dis
Other solvent B'ks.	3 dis
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2 dis
South Carolina.	
All Solvent Banks.	2 dis
New England.	
New England	1 dis
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Do. Country	1 dis
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1 dis
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	½ prm
Baltimore	½ prm
Western Stocks.	
QUOTATIONS AT N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.	
Ohio Sixes	98
Kentucky Sixes	102
Tennessee Sixes	103
Indiana Fives	41½
Illinois Sixes	47
Louisiana Sixes	—
Ohio Life & Trust	95
Pennsylvania Fives	71½
" Sixes	79
Pittsburgh Sixes	100
Mer. & Man. B'k.	—
Exchange Bank	—
B'k of Pittsburgh	—
Gold & Specie Value.	
Frederick'sd'ors	$7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 80
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 50
Ducats	2 15 a 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Do. new	10 00
Doubloons, Sp'nish	16 00
Do. Patriot	15 50
Sovereign	4 84
Guineas	5 00

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON,

37 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS of—
Bonnet Caps, Dress Caps,
Infants' Caps, Mourning Capes,
Capes and Collars, Chemisettes,
Blond & Cotton Ruches, Bonnet Frames & Crowns,
Wholesale Dealers in French and American Artificial Flowers at manufacturers prices; Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Buckrams and Crown Linings, French Willows, Chip, Wire, Cap Springs, etc.

The attention of merchants and milliners is respectfully invited to our assortment of the above goods, to which we are receiving constant additions of every new and desirable article in the line. aug 28—w2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MURRAY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY POTTER, Administrator.
Jefferson Township, Aug 24—w6t*

NEW HARDWARE.

No. 35 Pearl Street, (Sign of the Padlock near Broad Street, NEW YORK.

DENNISTOUN & DISBROW are now receiving from England their Fall supply of New Hardware—comprising a good assortment of pocket cutlery on cards of one dozen each, selected by one of their firm while in England during the past summer. The demand, during the last spring's business, for cutlery in this style, has induced them to take greater pains to select for the Fall trade a full supply. From their experience in selling cutlery in this way, they can confidently recommend it to buyers of Hardware as being more desirable than when in bundles, also more showy and convenient for sales, and requiring less outlay of money in procuring an assortment suitable for retailing.

Heavy Hardware of all kinds they keep constantly for sale, such as:—Cut Nails, Spikes and Horse Nails; Shovels and Spades, American and English Wrought Nails; Mill and Cross Cut Saws; Anvils, Vices, and Wace Chains; Royes, Bed cords, etc. aug 14—w6t

FRANKLIN ALMANAC.

JUST published the Franklin Almanac for 1845, being the 27th No. calculated by John Armstrong, Professor of Mathematics in the Miami University. Having been remodelled and the callender arranged on a different principle, it is now the largest Almanac published in the city, at the same price.

For sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy.

Also, German, and German English Almanacs for 1845.

☞The highest market price always given for Rags and Tanners' Scraps. JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
aug 8—w1mF No 37 Market street.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

FOUR CENTS PER POUND will be given in Wall Paper, Writing or Wrapping Paper for Rags, delivered, in any quantity at the Paper Warehouse of
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE, 64 Wood street,
aug 8—w3m one door above Fourth street.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

AN INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE

For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croop, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, etc.

A CASE OF BRONCHITIS.

The following testimonial is from a pastor of the Reformed Methodist Church, who has used it nearly two years:—Having been long subject to a bronchial affection of the throat, called Bronchitis, which has given me much trouble while in the discharge of my professional duties, and finding most remedies ineffectual, I was induced to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, and must candidly say that I have found it superior to any thing I have ever used. In performing the services of the church, I have been very subject to a hoarseness, attended with a soreness of the throat, from which I have always found prompt relief from the use of this Balsam; and having used it for nearly two years with continued success, I would advise every one subject to such attacks to keep this invaluable remedy always at hand.

EDWARD R. PIERCE, D. D.

☞In addition to the above I might offer many testimonials of the highest character to show the extraordinary virtues of this medicine; but I trust I have already cited a sufficient number, and leave it before the public, with the hope that all who are afflicted will give it a fair trial, and derive the same benefit from its use.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
aug 6 corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

PORTABLE
THRASHING MACHINE.

Warranted to be thoroughly built, and to work well.

MADE AND SOLD BY
WILLIAM BASTIAN,
Opposite Shoenberger's Rolling Mill,
PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THESE Machines are beautiful, simple, and compact are easily removed from place to place, and may be used with equal convenience in barn or field. No Machine runs lighter, thrashes faster, or makes better work. More than 1000 of them are now in use in the western districts of the state of New York, and as many east of the mountains. Many of them have thrashed from 40 to 50,000 bushels each, and on thorough trial they have been recommended by those who use them, to be as complete, and to work as well as any in the WORLD.

W. B. has been building and vending the Machines for seven years past in the city of Pittsburgh, and has sold upwards of *Four hundred*, and never has an instance occurred where they have not given entire satisfaction, N. B. All Machines Warranted or No Sale.
ju 25—w3m

Greenville Furnace for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Ironmasters to the above property, situated in Preston county, Va. to which is attached some 3000 acres of land, abounding with abundant supplies of ore and timber. Convenient railroads for the transportation of ore to, and metal *from* the furnace, and a great variety of patterns and flasks and other usual appendages to such establishments, it is believed, render the said estate desirable to those who wish to engage in the business—in short, the above furnace ranks among the *very best* in this region, both for the quantity and quality of its productions. We offer to sell or lease the said estate on the most favorable terms. Address either of us at Brandonville or Kingwood, Preston county, Va. H. HAGANS,
ju 29—w3m* E. M. HAGANS.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 26, 1844.

T. L. M'Millan, Esq.—It is hardly necessary to ask our readers to give the able and sober communication of T. L. M'Millan, Esq., a careful perusal. His well known character for political zeal and integrity, and the extensive and favorable knowledge possessed of him in this county, will give his letter no ordinary interest. When we see such men as M'Millan and Mecaskey and Burchard, men of good moral character, political acumen, and with minds deeply imbued with the spirit of Christianity, constrained to yield their previous objections and earlier predilections at the imperious call of duty to their country, men of less ability and religious and political knowledge may well pause before they conclude to throw away their vote, either by staying at home, or voting directly for a third candidate.

JOHN TYLER'S WITHDRAWAL.

John Tyler's letter, withdrawing from the Presidential contest, is published in our eastern exchanges, but we shall not occupy space with it, while we have more important matters on hand—It is the last act in a farce, disgraceful to the high office he occupies. It is of little consequence whether he withdraws or not, as he could not have received a single electoral vote. He acknowledges himself, in his address, to be a most consummate hypocrite, for he says he makes no appeal to the party which passes under "the general appellation of *Whigs*,"—"*since their political principles are entirely at war with those I have advocated through life.*" And yet he was a member of the Whig Convention in 1840, and shed hypocritical tears because Mr. Clay, the confessed embodiment of those principles, was not nominated! Oh! shame, shame. What a pity the high office of the American Presidency should have been degraded by the occupancy of such a man.

But it is said that Tyler has a personal object in this withdrawal, about as disinterested as that which called forth his tears at Harrisburgh. The Baltimore American says, if we are to credit certain statements in various letters from Washington, the President has not made this last step of his without calculating for his own particular ends. It is said that the withdrawal of Mr. Tyler is to be followed by a transfer of the Tyler influence to the cause of Mr. Polk, and that for this reinforcement to the Texas party Mr. Tyler is to receive, in the event of Mr. Polk's election, an appointment to a foreign mission and afterwards a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. We find this statement confidently made in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune and Express; and we give it upon such authority as may belong to statements so made.

The language of the Madisonian may throw some light upon this point. That journal; speaking of Mr Tyler's merits, which it estimates very highly, says: "And we are much mistaken *if other than a posthumous reward*, for his faithful services be not reserved for him by his countrymen." Another passage points plainly enough to the transfer of Tylerism to the cause of Mr. Polk. Thus, after stating that with the exception of a "few selfish and intolerant individuals in the Democratic party" the mass of the Republicans recognize Mr. Tyler as a distinguished Jeffersonian statesman "entitled to the gratitude of the whole country but more especially of the Democratic party," the Madisonian proceeds:

> On the other hand, all the vituperations, all the insults and injuries, with the exceptions alluded to, have proceeded from the Whig party. From its dictatorial leader down to the merest camp follower, President Tyler has experienced nothing but obloquy—obloquy without provocation, or any just cause. And all those who have dared to defend what they approved in his course, have shared the odium hurled at him, and are marked for destruction. Under such circumstances, we need not ask if there exists a single true friend of the President, who will basely swell the ranks of his bitter foes, or contribute in any manner to produce a triumph over their faithful leader, and over themselves. It would be both unnatural and unjust.

Thus Tylerism is to be absorbed in "Democracy," and something "other than a posthumous reward" is to distinguish the patriotic self-sacrifice with which the President renounces all thought of succeeding to another term. If this bargain be made as stated, no one will be surprised at it—a most expressive commentary upon Mr. Tyler's character for political integrity.

Mr. Polk Opposed to the Improvement of Western Rivers.

The Post has a great deal to say about Mr. Clay's jocularly quoting Mr. Randolph's querulous remark concerning the Ohio River. That paper and the Abolition print of this city dwell upon this as if they had found great spoil. But let us come to acts. When has Mr. Clay been found opposing the improvement of rivers, or harbors, or roads, or any measure to benefit the country, and bind together our glorious union? Never. How is it with Polk and his party? Why one of the party principles which he is bound to carry out, denies the right of the General Government to devise or execute any system of *internal improvement*. Look at the proof:

The Baltimore Convention in May last, passed among others, the following resolution:

> Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a system of internal improvements.

There is no exception or qualification here. The terms used (remarks the Cincinnati Gazette,) apply no less to the Ohio, than to the Hudson; no less to the National Road, than to the Lake Harbors.—Broader, more unqualified language could not be used; it covers the whole ground; and the principle of the party, if carried out, will not only stop the improvements now going on, but strike down any system which might be urged upon the National Government for the West or East.

Mr. Polk's conduct is in accordance with these principles. In accepting the nomination conferred upon him by the Baltimore Convent on he declared his adhesion to the doctrines avowed there by the party. And well he might. For, with the exception of his vote for an appropriation to the Muscle Shoals in his own neighborhood, he has been the steadfast opponent of all internal improvements, in every form. Appropriations for Road or Canal, for River or Lake, he has consistently opposed. Take the following specimen of his ultra and furious radicalism on this subject:

> May 29, 1830.—On the passage of an act to authorize subscription for stock on the part of the United States to the Louisville and Portland canal company, yeas 89, nays 37, J. K. Polk in the negative. [Jour H. R. page 803.]
>
> January 18, 1831.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making additional appropriations for the improvements of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouth of certain rivers, &c., &c., yeas 113, nays 45, J. K. Polk voting in the negative. [Journal H. R. page 326.]
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> *February* 21, 1835.—On agreeing to an amendment for the navigation of the Ohio River, between Pittsburgh and the Falls of the Ohio River, fifty thousand dollars; yeas 110, nays 36, JAMES K. POLK VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE. [See Jour. H. R., page 290.]

Here is proof positive of Mr. Polk's decided and active opposition to the improvement of the Ohio, and to the improvement of any river that will tend to strengthen and benefit the free States. If Mr. Polk is elected, he is bound to carry out the Baltimore resolution, which puts down all improvements at once. Mr. Clay is in favor of a liberal system of internal improvement. He will improve our rivers, our harbors, our roads, and throw as many strong cords as possible across the Union, to bind us together by a community of intercourse and interest. The only road Mr. Polk will give us will be a road from the slave States to Texas, for that doubtless was among the reserved rights of the Baltimore Convention, and if not, it can be brought in as a Virginia abstraction.

Gen. Reed of Erie, has been nominated by the Whigs of the 23d District of this state for re-election to Congress.

Pennsylvania Erie Canal.—We learn from the Erie Gazette that this improvement is now rapidly approaching completion. The heavy jobs which were put under contract last fall, have been carried on with great energy and perseverance; and during the summer all the lighter works, trimming of sections, waste wears, &c., have been contracted for, and the whole line presents an active scene of business. The Engineer in charge, is confident that they will succeed in passing boats through from the Ohio River to Lake Erie this fall.

New Church Issue—More Abstractionism.

The Portland, Me. correspondent of the New York Express, under date of Aug. 16, writes as follows:

> The abolition division are not less ultra in their movements. Their file leader, and nominee to Congress, Gen. Fessenden, has been creating a second Potts controversy, (that there can be no church without a black preacher,) in the Presbyterian Church, by requesting the clergymen to exchange with the negro preachers in Portland; but failing in this he asked and obtained his own dismission from the church, and applied for admission to the negro church, who are averse to receiving him, and he is at this time without the pale of even the black church.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Letter from a Christian and an old Antimason, on the duty of voting for Henry Clay.

Mechanicsburg, Beaver Co., Aug. 7, 1844.

D N White—*Dear Sir:* The Pittsburgh Daily Post, dated July 30, 1844, recently came under my notice, in which I discovered a paragraph containing a list of names of persons whom the editor of that paper alleges were formerly Antimasons and Whigs, strongly opposed to Locofocoism and masonry, who were now doing battle against the Whig party, by opposing their nominee for the Presidency, in which my name is recorded under the following note by the editor:—

"Thomas McMillan, Esq., late Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, has always heretofore been an active, firm and unflinching Antimasonic partizan, and was especially warm in 1840. He cannot, however, go for the man whom the organ of his party assured him "is a duellist, a gambler, and an immoral and profane man," and is now strongly opposed to Clay."

Under other circumstances this should have passed unnoticed by me as the mere catering of an editor *whose conscience continues to be manufactured* to suit the ever changing phases of a destructive, wheedled, deceived and misnamed Democratic party. But for the following reasons I shall notice it, first: because the writer evidently wishes to convey the idea that all those persons named are going with the Locofocos, and that great changes are taking place in their favor, and thus make an impression abroad. And second, because I consider it ungentlemanly, unfair, and impertinent in any editor, and particularly a Locofoco, to volunteer himself as *my* representative, in declaring what my sentiments and determinations are upon the great questions now before this nation. With many members of that party I have been long and intimately acquainted, and for whom I still and hope I ever shall cherish the highest esteem and regard, but as it respects the party as such, its policy, its measures and practices, I wish the friends of our country to know where I am known, and my own personal friends everywhere to know, that I have no feelings in common with the party, its policy or measures. Residing as I do out of your county, at many miles distance from friends and my native city, it is unpleasant to me to be thus dragged before the public, in order to make my name subserve a cause destructive to the best interests of my country: this I cannot permit to pass without rebuke. These are my reasons for noticing the editor of the Pittsburgh Post.

But now, while I am thus brought before the public, I might be considered as not having discharged my duty were I to omit noticing an assertion made by the editor of the Post, i. e. "He cannot however go for the man whom the organ of his party assured him was a duellist a gambler and an immoral and profane man, and is now strongly opposed to Clay." The first remark I shall make upon this quotation is, that I have *doubts as to the fact that* the matter of assurance alluded to, has been given by the organ of my party as marked in quotations; again, I remark I am not indebted to the newspaper organ of either party for my knowledge of Henry Clay's character and the editor of the Post will pardon me when I say to him that even he, with all the flood of light poured out through the columns of the Post, has not served to enlighten me much upon that subject.

But I am not going to discuss the character of Mr. Clay; that has been done already, and is being done elsewhere; nor am I going to eulogise Henry Clay; that also has been done already and is being done elsewhere. No; I dare not, and be consistent with my present opinions of human character; but *I ought to do him justice*, which is every man's due from his fellow, and speak of his character as it stands confessed before the world. I ought to award to him a speculative belief, *at least*, in Christianity, which prevents him from being an Infidel, or scoffing at religion, and, on the other hand, constrains him to show it respect, and respect its friends. I can award to him moral integrity to such an extent as to make him honest and trust worthy in pecuniary matters, so that the funds of the nation would be safe under his direction; and I must award to him patriotism of no mean cast, and talents of the highest order, and acknowledge him possessed of gifts rarely bestowed by Heaven on man—while I regret extremely those transactions of his life which manifest the absence of the principles, which, taken in connection with those mentioned above, form a character such as I hold to be requisite in a person whom I would voluntarily choose to be the ruler of this nation. My friends, political and personal, know my objections to Mr. Clay; they all know that he is not my choice; circumstances have occurred which have ruled me out, and prevented me from having any agency in choosing either of the candidates for the Presidency now in nomination. Consequently I had to make a selection or stand still; the latter I had determined upon, with this conditional reservation, namely,—if a crisis should arrive upon which would hang the salvation or destruction of this nation, then I should exercise my right of franchise, under what, *I consider*, no light responsibility. This same reservation I ever made in relation to Mr. Clay.—Has such a crisis arrived? I believe most solemnly that it has, and with it my duty to act has, *in my opinion*, became imperious.

I believe most sincerely, that one of the great political parties which for many years past has predominated, self-styled the Democratic Party, has by misrule and dishonesty in the administrative office of the Government, from the Executive down inclusive, not only prostrated and trammelled the pecuniary interests of the whole country, and inculcated doctrines, and encouraged by connivances, base and dishonest practices, thereby degrading the National character; but that they have also assailed and successfully assailed, and *trampled under foot the Constitution of our country*, thus introducing a spirit of insubordination and disregard of law and order, fatal in all its tendencies to this Republic; and *now*, reckless to maintain the ascendency and carry out and consummate their wicked and traitorous designs, the northern men of the party, have leagued with the South, and joined the issue upon the *annexation of Texas*, and the *destruction of the Tariff of* 1842, or A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. To accomplish this object this same party has nominated for the President and Vice President of the United States James K. Polk of Tennessee, and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, both of whom stand openly and avowedly pledged to carry out this most wicked and nefarious scheme. This being the case, I cannot longer hesitate as to what is my duty. I cannot consent to aid directly or indirectly a party evidently bent on the destruction of my country. *Action*, ACTION, has became my imperious duty! I must, therefore, vote at the next election for HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, for President and Vice President of the United States. I appeal to the Democratic Antimasonic citizens of my native and beloved county, some of whom may, and no doubt have been doubting with me—can you any longer doubt? Am I acting inconsistently with moral duty or the principles of the party to which I belong?

In a long and ardent struggle of fifteen years against Locofoco misrule, and masonic intrigue and for the supremacy of the laws, in which struggle Locofocoism was prostrated, and the *meretricious hand-maiden* compelled to lay aside her wanton garments in your county; ashamed to be recognized in the streets of your city; in that protracted and obstinate contest *you* proved faithful to the last. And did I ever faulter? When the voice of a Craig, a Carothers and others were heard in the last conflict for the life of Antimasonry, with all its consecrated principles, was I in favor of the suicidal course of its once warm, but now strangely bewildered friends; or did I remain a silent spectator? Am I now about to abandon the Antimasonic principles? No: that I never can do. How then can I be consistent and vote for Mr. Clay, you will say? I answer this by referring you to the Democratic Antimasonic convention of March 29, 1843, (see the Resolutions upon Slavery adopted by that convention,) and that of February, 1844, (see the minority Resolutions and Protest.) There will be found the ground upon which I stand. But Henry Clay is a Slaveholder and a mason both. Be it so. He is, however *at the head of all the available force by which the extension and perpetuation of slavery can alone be prevented*, and the blessings of liberty and prosperity to this country secured as it is; while the success of the great opposition party certainly presents—*Slavery, Disunion*, noise and war, confusion, and garments rolled in blood. Such I honestly believe, is the crisis before us; and I cannot, I dare not withhold my vote to prevent such an awful calamity.—And I *sincerely* trust and I doubt not, that upon due reflection you will not withhold yours.

But there are some with whom I have long enjoyed Christian fellowship, in the bonds of charity—for whom I cherish unceasing regard—who may object to Mr. Clay's moral character, which indeed ought always to have great weight in selecting candidates for office. To such I would say, in all kindness and affection, "that in extraordinary circumstances something extraordinary may be done." That while we have a general rule to which it behooves us to adhere, yet in a Government like ours where the majority rules, cases may occur in which it would be the duty of every citizen to vote, although the candidate may not possess to the fullest extent the character required by the rule. We have no URIM and THUMIM to give us *infallible* direction in such cases; but the aspect of Providence while it is not an *absolute* rule, yet serves as an *index* pointing toward duty. And the man who passes heedlessly on, without wisely observing the Providences of God, we are infallibly assured is an *unwise* man, and may not expect much of His favor—and so of a nation.

In conclusion, I would would ask, what opinion would you form of passengers on board of a vessel at sea, which, by some fatal epidemic, had been deprived of its captain and officers, so that it became necessary, in order to save the vessel and crew, that a Captain should be chosen from among the people on board. Three persons are presented; one a man of good moral principles, but totally inexperienced in Navigation, and evidently to all incapable of securing the suffrages of even a moiety of a minority—the characters of the other two are exceptionable upon the score of morality, but one of them, besides being notoriously incompetent is withal openly pledged to a large portion of the crew, if elected, to run the vessel into a piratical harbor and divide her valuable cargo as booty among his wicked adherents; while the other is acknowledged every way *competent to command*, and *pledged to sail the ship into a port of safety*. I say what would you think of those passengers who would stand by inactive or indirectly aid in the consummation of such a plot, by *casting away their vote upon an impracticability!* I know there would be but one opinion among you, and that would be that *those men were mad!* Well, draw the inference in this case.

Again, we suppose that it would be no evidence of a higher grade of piety in an individual, who, in the time of a terrible storm at sea, when the crisis required every man to haul a rope or be actively engaged to save the ship, to be found even on his knees at devotion. I therefore believe that such a political crisis has arrived, and every man is required to be active in order to save this nation from destruction.

These are some of the reasons which have induced me to come to the conclusion to vote as I have determined. Others, strong and powerful, I have, but the want of room and the already extended length of this communication forbids me to add, save this one remark, and that is, that irrespective of the *man*, I vote for the great *principles at stake upon the issue*. My motto is, "*Let principles be of eternal weight and men as light as feathers.*"

Yours, &c.,
T. L. M'MILLAN.

Meeting in Upper St. Clair Township.

A respectable number of the Antimasonic and Whig citizens of Upper St Clair Township met, (pursuant to notice,) at the house of Mr. Hiram Hultz, on Saturday, the 17th of August, and organized a meeting by appointing Samuel Woods Chairman, and James Fiffe Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons a committee to draft a Constitution for the purpose of forming a Tariff Club.—While the committee were absent, the meeting was addressed in a very eloquent manner by T J. Bigham, Esq

The Committee then made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Constitution of the Tariff Club of Upper St. Clair Township.

Art 1. The title of this Club shall be the Upper St. Clair Tariff Club.

Art 2. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five members

Art 3. The duty of the President shall be to preside over the meetings, appoint all sub-committees, and call extra meetings, in conjunction with a majority of the Executive Committee.

Art. 4 The duty of the Vice Presidents shall be to assist the President in keeping order in the meetings, and in case of the absence of the President to preside over the meeting and have his full power—the first named to have the priority.

Art 5 The duty of the Recording Secretary shall be to keep a record of the minutes of all the meetings, and have them published when desired by the Club, and the duty of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to correspond with other Clubs, in order to give and receive any information that will forward the cause.

Art 6 The duty of the executive committee shall be to receive and pay out all money for the benefit and support of the Club, and also to provide at least two speakers for each meeting, to call extra meetings in conjunction with the President—three shall form a quorum to do business

Art 7. The Club shall meet at such times and places as a majority of members shall determine.

Art 8 The whole Club shall be considered a committee of vigilence for Upper S Clair and use all honorable means for the election of Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Gen Joseph Markle to the respective offices for which each has been nominated, they being the friends of the Protective Tariff and American workshops, and the enemies of the annexation of Texas and British workshops

After the adoption of the Constitution, a committee was appointed to report officers for the Club After an absence of a few minutes the committee made the following report, which was adopted: President, Samuel Woods; Vice Presidents Wm Nixon and Joseph Miller; Recording Secretary James Fiffe; Corresponding Secretary, Hiram Hultz

Executive Committee, James Espy, Esq, Jesse Conner, T. P. Adams, James B. Glenn and Henry Pomarine.

It was then resolved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, at one o'clock, P. M., in the same place.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers of the county.

SAML. WOODS, Pres't.
Jas. Fiffe, Sec'y.

Texas.—Galveston papers to the 7th instant have been received at New Orleans. The yellow fever prevailed to some extent at Galveston, but was confined mainly to the German emigrants. A. M Green, Esq., American Consul, died on the 28th ult., and Mr. Richard D. Sebring on the 23d ult Judge P. C. Jack died at Houston on the 4th inst.

North Carolina.—Returns of the election for Governor have been received from all the counties. The majority for Graham, the Whig candidate, is 3,426.

There was a great gathering of the Whigs of Cumberland county, Pa., in Carlisle, on the 17th inst. Large delegations from every township in the county were in attendance, and, says one account "it really seemed as if the whole people had turned out *en masse* to participate in the proceedings of the day. Thousands of banners, proclaiming Whig principles, floated in the breeze—The streets were decorated with arches and flags, and from almost every Whig house were displayed banners and mottos."

The large concourse moved off in procession to a grove in the vicinity of the village, where the meeting was organized and the Hon. Joseph Ritner, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, chosen to preside.—The multitude were addressed by Charles Gibbons, Esq, of Philadelphia, Mr. Yost and Mr. Roman, of Hagerstown, Md., Mr. Chambers of Chambersburgh, Pa., and Mr. Weisel, of Maryland.

A letter written at Carlisle on the day following the meeting, says:—

> It was the largest assemblage of people ever convened in this valley on any accasion; its size surprised our friends and dismayed our opponents. It has shown that the Whigs of this valley are fully aroused to the importance of the approaching contest, which is all that is necessary to ensure in this county a victory for Henry Clay of at least three hundred majority, and probably more.—The size of our meeting has been variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, but I think that twelve thousand persons participated in it.

Revenue at this Port.—The amount of duties collected at this port, from the 1st of August to the 15th, was two millions two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

	$2,240,000
During the same period the value of dutiable goods was five millions and six hundred thousand dollars.	5,600,000
Free goods, during the same period, four hundred and eighty thousand dollars,	480,000
Total of goods,	$6,080,000
Import of specie for the same time,	47,500
Total of imports,	$6,127,500

The proceeds of five foreign vessels, all supposed to have large cargoes of dutiable goods, will be added to this amount, during this and the coming week. It would not be surprising if the Revenue from customs alone during the calender year (January 1st, 1844, till 1st January 1845,) should reach thirty millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Express.*

Execution of John McDaniel and Joseph Brown.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the execution of John McDaniel and Joseph Brown, tried and convicted of the murder of the Mexican Chavis, on the Santa Fe road.—Up to the last hour, a hope had been indulged by those who took an interest in their fate, of a further respite by the President, but none came, and at 2 o'clock they were taken to the place of execution, under the guard of the German Dragoons. A large number of people were in attendance, but the number was probably diminished by the prevalent belief that a respite would again arrive in time to save them. McDaniel preserved during all the time an extraordinary calmness. Brown evinced less firmness, and is said to have fainted on the scaffold. Both died with protestations of innocence of the murder of Chavis. They were attended in their last hours by ministers of religion, who did every thing in their power to prepare them for the world to come.—*St Louis Rep. August* 17.

Sad Accident.—The Whigs of Springfield, Illinois, in erecting their Liberty Pole, met with a sad catastrophe. Two of the workmen, the machinery giving way, were precipitated some sixty or eighty feet to the earth—one of them, John Brodie, instantly killed, and the other, William Conant, mortally injured. Both political parties met, and, to their honor be it said, assisted in adopting measures for the relief of the families of the two unfortunate men.—*Cin. Gazette.*

This is a Great Country.—The St. Louis Republican states that in Madison County, Mo. at the late election, the County Court ordered that the polls should only be kept open for one day, but that the mob who had been engaged in hanging Smith, an account of which will be found in another column, appeared on the second day and insisted that the polls should be re-opened, which was done. They are certainly very accommodating in Missouri.—[Baltimore Clipper.

Steamboat Collisions.—About 60 miles below this city, night before last, the steamboat Indiana, descending ran afoul of the Oregon, coming up. She struck the after part of one of her wheelhouses, but did no material damage. Four or five evenings ago, a few miles above this city, the steamboat Ashland, bound for Pittsburgh, was run into by the Josephine, and had one of her wheel houses so much damaged that she was obliged to return here for repairs. This is very dangerous amusement.—Cin. Gaz., Aug. 23.

TO THE FRIENDS OB THE LORDSDAY THROUGHT THE UNITED STATES.

At a Convention of the friends of the Lords-day from Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, held in Baltimore, in January last, a *National Lords-day Convention* was recommended in an official communication from the Philadelphia Sabbath Association. The recommendation met with a hearty response on the part of the Convention; and a Resolution in accordance with it was promptly offered, which after being so modified as to leave the time for holding the National Convention to the decision of the Baltimore Lords-day Association, was unanimously adopted.

That Association, after taking the subject into mature deliberation, fixed on *Wednesday the 27th of November next*, as the time for holding the time for holding the National Lords-day Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, and appointed the subscribers to announce the fact to the public, and urgently invites the friends of Lords-day, of every Christian denomination, throughout the length and breadth of our land, to hold preparatory meetings and appoint delegates from all quarters of the United States to attend said National Convention and co-operate in devising such means and proposing such measures as in their judgment will be most likely, with God's blessing to promote the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath in all the various relations of life.

In performing the important duty assigned us, we do not deem it necessary to enter into a labored argument to prove the propriety and necessity of such a Convention as is now contemplated. It is well known that the Lordsday is fearfully desecrated in our beloved country, whereby the progress of virtue and christianity is greatly retarded and public morals on which depend domestic, social and national happiness and the perpituity of our free institutions, are corrupted. Unless the great evil be arrested, and the claims of the Sabbath are recognized, the most alarming consequences may be justly apprehended.

The Sabbath is confessedly of Divine origin; its observance is required by the highest considerations and cannot be overlooked without perilling the essential elements of public weal as well as the dearest interests of civil, social and religious prosperity. Blot out the Sabbath and the Gospel of our Lord is placed in imminent jeopardy, and with it all those inestimable advantages and prerogatives which we enjoy in our moral and political capacity. "Where there is no vision the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he." A recuperative energy pervades the vegetable Kingdom; but not so the moral economy.—A career of sin is ever downward, "evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse." There is therefore a special necessity, that those who love and observe the Sabbath should interpose by their collective as well as individual influence, for the rescue of that wise, most holy and benevolent institution.

If the Sabbath be essential to the prevalence of the gospel, its various tendencies to promote human purity and happiness, being involved, must be admitted. Moreover, if it be not consecrated to wholesome instruction, it will become an occasion of increased moral corruption. If it lead not to the closet, the Bible, and the sanctuary, it will furnish an occasion for throwing open the doors of the haunts of crime and dissipation and for inviting to a participation in demoralizing amusements. The melancholy effects of the abolition of the Sabbath in infidel France, are still witnessed in the Sabbath military parades, the horse race, the cock pit and theatrical exhibitions in at least one section of our own country, compared with which abuses, Belshazzar's prostitution of the cups of the temple for idolatrous labations was innocent and safe.

The fact that Sabbath breaking has the sanction to some extent of goverment and of distinguished individuals, so far from deterring us from concerted action on this great interest, only renders it the more imperative. It is deeply to be regretted that a sin so odious and fearfully fraught with danger, should come down to our youth under the approving auspices of office wealth and eminent social and intellectual worth. The more necessary therefore is the prospective effort now proposed. It is proper that the friends of the Sabbath througout the land should aim at diffusing universally a wholesome sentiment on this subject, and that all transgressors, whether high and powerful, or humble and obscure, should be solemnly and emphatically reminded, that there is ONE higher than the highest as well as mindful of the doings of the lowest who has said: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," and also; "revenge is mine, and I will repay.

While as citizens we approve all wise laws which protect the Sabbath, it is not our desire to call a Convention which in its assembled capacity shall invoke the coercive aid of human legislation our appeal is not to servile fear, but to the understanding, the conscience—the piety and patriotism of our fellow citizens. Our experience has taught us, that laws unsustained by public sentiment are but cobwebs; and that a healthy public opinion on the Sabbath would render all laws unnecessary. Hence our appeal is to man, as a free, social, and immortal being, and we rejoice in the hope that it will not be made in vain.

"In the name of our father, who periled their lives to give us the inheritance of civil and religious lbierty,—in behalf of our children, who are to be moulded by the influence of our example,—in the name of the oppressed poor, whom avarice is now robbing of a day of rest,—in the name of the Holy One of Isreal, whose mercy none should slight, and whose final retbutionf tion none can escape," we implore the poople of this great Republic to come to the rescue, by sending up a numerous delegation from all christian churches; from every city, town, neighborhood and hamlet; from all the mechanical professions and laboring classes, so that every interest may be fully and fairly represented.

Our reliance for a consummation so glorious is in a gret degree on the devoted clergy of our country, aided, as they will be, by the sympathies and prayers and co-operation of all who revere the Sabbath. The clergy alone can employ the power of the Sabbath for its own protection. They in connexion with intelligent school masters, have been and are yet exerting an influence and agency in the cause of education and sound morals, which are contributing more to the amelioration of the condition of society and the perpetuity of "virtue, liberty and independence," than, perhaps, any other order of men in our beloved land. They are emphitically the salt of our benevolent institutions; their instructions and efforts in the cause of intelligence and pure ethics, are the palladium of our free institutions; and as they are ever ready for "every good word and work," we look to them and the friends of the christian Sabbath throughout the land, for the efficient carrying out of the noble purpose herein recommended.

Let it be remembered, *the time of meeting is Wednesday, the 27th of November*, 1844, *and the place, Baltimore, Maryland;* and let all unite with us in invoking the guidance of the Most High, and the smiles of Heaven, upon the proposed undertaking, conscious that without the divine blessing, all our strength is weakness, our wisdom folly, and our labor ineffectual.

Baltimore, June 20, 1844.

B. Kurtz,
R. G. Armstrong,
Wm. Geo. Baker,
A. B. Kyle,
H. A. Stinnecke,
Wm. B. Canfield,
Beverly Waugh,
Fielder Israel,
John Clark,

Chas. W. Ridgely,
Jas. G. Hymner,
Alex. M. Carter,
David B. Prince,
Wm. M. Kemp,
Christian Keener,
J. Aldrich,
C. Dubois,
P. Reigart,

Executive Com. of the Lords-day Association.

N. B. Editors of papers throughout the United States would confer an important favor by giving the above one or more insertions.

Church Troubles.—The Presbyterian Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, has been greatly agitated of late by the questions which have produced a rupture in the parent Church. After a long and very exciting debate, the Synod, at its meeting in Kensington, resolved the 9th inst. by a vote of 56 to 40, to maintain its connexion with the Church of Scotland. The minority thereupon entered a Protest, in which they declared it to be their conscientious belief, that, in respect of the premises, sin, in matters fundamental, had been done by the Synod; and that, while they continued to adhere to the Confession of Faith, and other standards of the Church they could yet no longer with a clear conscience hold office in the Presbyterian church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. They also declared themselves entitled to all the property and emoluments of whatsoever kind, of which they are now in possession.

Domestics exported from Boston during the week ending August 17, 1844:

South America	575 bales.
West Indies	12 "
Total	587 bales.

[Advertiser.

Philadelphia and Columbia Railway.—Collector's Office, August 19, 1844. The following shows the collections at this Office:

	Railway.	M. Power.	Total.
Amount as per last Rep.	73,441,20	74,779,20	$148,220,48
Do. week ending Aug. 18	2,313,58	1,991,92	4,305,50
Total since Nov. 30, 1843	75,754,78	76,771,20	$152,525,98

Stolen Bank of England Notes.—From a letter received by the mayor per Acadia, there is reason to believe that there is now on the way to this country an absconding clerk of the Birmingham Town and District Bank, with twelve £100 Bank of England notes, dated April, 1843, running from 46,531 to 47,432—both included. The clerk's name is stated to be William Stanley Warner—5 feet 5 inches high—broad shoulders—light hair and complexion—sandy whiskers. Payment of the notes has been stopped. The Birmingham Bank has offered a reward of £100.—[Boston Post, 20th inst.

The receipts of the Western Railway through Massachusetts to the Hudson, have recently exhibited a vast increase. During the seven weeks ending on the 10th inst. the whole amount collected was $123,800; same time in 1843, $88,200; increase, $35,600; or $5,084 per week. To show the vast increase of business on this thoroughfare it is only necessary to recur to its receipts of 1842, when the total amount of moneys taken in the first six months of that year (from January to July,) was only $207 200.

Money Market.—Notwithstanding the price of Flour has got down to within a fraction of four dollars—a price seldom touched even in the most depressed periods, still there is no disposition to export. Flour and Breadstuffs are abundant and cheap in all parts of the world. American Flour was selling in bond, or without duty at four dollars, and best of Canada Flour, duty paid, at six dollars a barrel. These are rates seldom recorded in the Liverpool market. Nor is there any inducement to ship provisions; last year our exports of beef and pork were very large, but from present appearances there will be a considerable falling off. In consequence of the low price of freights, our packets are taking hay to fill up with.—there could be no greater evidence of the low rate of freights.

The rate of Sterling Bills is uniform at 109½, and on Paris 5.25, at these rates there will not be any great amount of specie expected.—[N. Y. Express.

The Sinking Fund.—A return of the rate of increase of the Sinking Fund, from the first establishment of it by Mr. Pitt in the year 1786, to the close of the continental war in 1815, in periods of five years, has been obtained and printed, on the motion of Mr. Wodehouse, M. P. for Norfolk. It hence appears that the amount of sinking fund actually appropriated was, from August, 1776, to February, 1787, £500 555; in the year ending Feb. 1, 1791, £1 220,211, exhibiting an increase of 719,656 in 5 years; in the year ending Feb. 1, 1796, 2,143,595, exhibiting an increase of 923,384 in five years; in the year ending Feb. 1, 1801, 4,911,135; exhibiting an increase of 2,767,539 in 5 years; in the year ending Feb. 1, 1806, £7,850,033, exhibiting an increase of 2,938,897 in five years; in the year ending Feb 4, 12,050,537, exhibiting an increase of 4,200,503 in five years; and in the year ending Feb. 1, 1816, 14,109,512, exhibiting an increase of 2,058,975 in five years. Thus it appears that between the years 1786 and 1816, the amount sinking fund actually appropriated was increased altogether by the sum of 13 708,957, that is to say from 500,555 to 14,109,512.—[London paper.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Rochester, Aug. 17—There was a large quantity of new wheat of good quality in market to-day. The sales were brisk at 75@78c. There is considerable wheat moving on the canals. For the last ten days the receipts by the Erie canal have been over 25,000 bushels, and some 10,500 bushels from the Genessee Valley. Flour is held nominally at $3.75. There are no sales reported at any price. The shipments for the last ten days do not reach 6,000 bls.

Chicago, Aug. 8—The receipt of grain is largely on the increase, though prices are on the decline. Our crop this season falls much short of expectations both in quantity and quality. Some samples of winter wheat from the Rock River country arrived yesterday, which will not bring up the average quality higher than the samples from nearer the city. The best samples of winter rather drag at 65 cts., and appearances seem to indicate a decline down to about 62. We understand that the Oat crop is coming in a full average, and that Corn looks promising. Wool arrives rather sparingly, though there must be much of the present clip still in first hands, the small manufactories in the interior of our state are overstocked with wool to be manufactured on shares.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, dated April 18th, 1844, James Kelly, Daniel Negley, Francis Wilson, jr., Robert Doneldson and George McCombs were appointed Commissioners to lay out a Turnpike Road, commencing at East Liberty and terminating at the juncture of the Frankstown and Leechburg Roads. In pursuance of the above, the said Commissioners will meet at the house of John Beitler, in East Liberty, on Monday, the 2d day of September next, for the purpose of receiving subscription for the stock of said Company.

One of the Commissioners.
East Liberty, Aug. 1st, 1844–d1t&w1m

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of John Keating, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN GRAHAM,
ROBERT MOOR,
JOS. R. KEATING, } Executors.
Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres**, 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2mT MATTHEW MAGARY.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET, BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS, Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

STRAY HORSE.

Broke in the enclosure of the subscriber, residing in Indiana township, Allegheny co., on the 19th instant, a Bay Horse. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the horse away, or he will be sold according to law. FRANCIS LANGSTON,

aug 26–Tw3t Near Fairview, Allegheny co., Pa.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of Candor, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,
Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms: and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine: two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still there remains nearly one half of the vial. ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.
Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by J. Sargant, H P. Schwartz and John Mitchell, Druggists, Allegheny. aug. 3-wtf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,
ju 16—w6tT Administratrix

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he mistrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine, for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.
OLIVER MORGAN.

This is to certify that a niece of mine was very ill with a Liver Complaint. She obtained one box of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which she took, and received much benefit from the same. She is now taking the second box, and is nearly recovered, and I believe it was the Pills that relieved her, as she took no other medicine. I would therefore cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under that disease. JOSEPH BOYD.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted for six years with a Liver Complaint, and have applied to different physicians, and all to little or no effect, until I made use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. In taking two boxes of them, I am nearly restored to perfect health. S. DAVIS.

Mr. Jonathan Kidd:—Sir, I call to inform you of the virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, in the case of my wife, who was induced to try one box, by the use of which she felt so much relief that she procured a second. Since she has taken the second box, her health has improved so much that she is now better than she has been for several years. My neighbors have become acquainted with this fact, so that as soon as I can get money I will buy them by the dozen to supply those in my immediate neighborhood. R. COCHRAN.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner of Fourth and Wood sts, Pittsburgh; and also by John Sargant, H. P. Schwartz, and J. Mitchell, Druggists, Allegheny. aug 5–wtf

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

A DEAD SHOT.—All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to produce stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Dear Sir, One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms, in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJ. LYTLE.
Union township, Washington co., Pa.

Carmichaeltown, Green county, Pa.
Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir:—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted. Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

New-Cumberland, Dec. 6, 1843.
Mr. R E. Sellers, Sir,—This is to certify that I bought of Bonsall and Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.
LEVI COLVER.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS.
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers.)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGUS, Canton, O.; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. WICK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O., and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. ju 16

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.
Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844.—d&wly.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.
W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FLOURING MILL, WITH A CARDING MACHINE AND SAW MILL.

SITUATED on Turtle Creek, with **280 acres** of land, within 12 miles of the city, being one mile from the Monongahela river, ½ of a mile from the Philadelphia turnpike, having steam and water power sufficient to drive 5 pair of Burrs, Sawing and Carding, possessing all the requisite buildings for Miller, Farmer and Mansion House, having Coal and Timber, with a valuable Stone Quarry. There are also a variety of Fruit Trees, with several springs of pure water.

This property presents inducements to those wishing to engage in the Flouring and Wool business over any other west of the mountains.

Letters post paid will meet with immediate attention.
Adress M EGOLF,
No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or
HENRY FUNK,
July 8—Tw6t. On the premises.

WILLIAM WILLSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office on Grant street, near the new Court House,
Dec. 1.—wly. Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office in 4th street, between Wood and Smithfield.
August 11, 1843.—wly.

NAHUM WARD'S

Land Office, near the Court House, Marietta, Ohio.

THE undersigned offers for sale in his own right, free of all incumbrance, and title undisputed; upwards of **40,000** acres of excellent farming land, heavy timbered, and well watered, in tracts to suit purchasers.

In the county of Washington, upwards of **10,000** acres located in several Townships, in tracts of from 40 to 640 acres, none of which is more than 25 miles from Marietta, and some 2,000 acres within 9 miles On these lands, in this county, are more than 20 farms, in good order and condition, of greater or less extent, many of which are large with good buildings, orchards, &c., and are most desirable Farms.

In the County of Athens, **8,700** acres, on which are many good Farms.

In Meigs county, upwards of **11,000** acres, on which are several farms of from 20 to 40 acres improved, with comfortable cabins.

In Gallia County, upwards of **10,000** acres, on which are many improved Farms, of from 10 to 20 acres, with cabins.

These Lands are well located, and worthy the notice of European Emigrants.

Prices in accordance with the times; payments made easy. NAHUM WARD.
april 9—6mT

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to purchase Adams' Patent Wooden Pumps, or any imitation of the same, from any person or persons, other than those who are legally authorised to manufacture or vend them. It is the determination of the undersigned to protect the patent right.

All therefore who infringe under any pretence whatever, will lay themselves liable to prosecution therefor.

Wm. Tate, Pittsburgh, is sole agent for the above Pumps in Western Pennsylvania.
SILAS T. JEWELL,
apr 26—wlyT Agent for the Patentee.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE great "Allebasi's Medicines," have just reached this county from New York; and, in introducing them to the citizens of this section of the country, the proprietor wishes to state briefly, that these medicines are producing wonderful results wherever they have been used. Persons afflicted with any kind of disease inquire now for "Allebasi's Medicines." To be more particular:

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE cures all kinds of Fever Sores, however bad, Felons, Ulcers, Tumors, Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Scalds, slight or severe; Sprains, Sore Throat, Ague in the face, Scald Heads, Chilblains, Poisons; Rheumatism, Inflammatory or Chronic; Swellings of every description; Weakness or pain any in part ofthe system, &c., &c. This Salve should find a place in *every family* in the world, as every one who uses it will testify.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS may be regarded as a sure Panacea for almost every disease which has its seat internally. It is now pretty generally admitted that the *theory of disease* is very simple—that it has its origin in a disordered state of the stomach or bowels, which produces impurity of the blood, and hence the malignant diseases which so often occur, and so frightfully spread mourning and gloom throughout whole regions of country. These Pills have abundantly proved to be pre-eminently *the* remedy for all diseases arising from the above causes. They reach directly the stomach and bowels, collecting every impurity, and discharging it from the body. They cleanse the blood if impure; and if pure they prevent its becoming impure, by removing every cause or tendency to that result. As a cathartic, they are not surpassed; as an anti bilious and alterative medicine, they are believed to surpass every other medicine in the world. For diseased Lungs and Liver, Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Fevers of every type, &c., used in connexion with Allebasi's Poor Man's Plaster they are accomplishing great results. Try them once. No family or person should fail to do this.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—Only 12½ cents. This Plaster has already obtained for itself the pre-eminence over every other Plaster in the world. It costs but a trifle, but comes into almost daily use for pain or weakness in the side, chest, back, bowels, joints, muscles, loins, feet, &c., and for Lung and Liver complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous affections, &c., &c.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTACHE DROPS effect astonishing cures in from 5 to 10 minutes—put into the tooth or the ear, according to the directions, and a cure is certain, where a simple Tootache is the only complaint. No family should fail to buy a package of each of the above medicines, as the whole costs only $1,12½. They will save many a sick day and many a doctor's bill.

☞Furnished to agents and others at wholesale prices, by L. W. GILBERT, No. 79 Day street, New York, and at retail by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,
BRAUN & REITER, Pittsburgh,
A. HORBACH, Jr., Wilkinsburgh,
JOHN MITCHELL, Allegheny,
G. H. STARR, Ohio Township.
Oct. 20, 1843.—wly.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

No 65 Market Street,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES,

HAS just received and is now opening at No 65 Market street, a complete and extensive assortment of all descriptions of HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SALDERY, which he has recently selected himself, from this falls importations, at New York and Philadelphia. He is now prepared to fill orders for every variety of articles in his line of business. His arrangements with the European factories, through their agents in this country, will enable him to keep a constant supply and at prices to correspond with the importers at New York and Philadelphia.

Determined to secure the patronage of MERCHANTS in the COUNTRY, he has made the most liberal arrangements for keeping up his stock and at prices that will meet with their approval. To this class of customers he would particularly address himself, having made his purchases expressly with a view to their custom.

Steamboat and House Furnishers will find him fully supplied with articles in their line.

Mechanics of all kinds will find a complete assortment of Planes, Edged Tools, Files, Anvils and Vices.

R. H. P. is also sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of Locks and other articles manufactured at Birmingham, by James Patterson, Jr., where orders for all articles of his manufacture will be received and promptly attended to.
Pittsburgh. Oct 14 1843—wtf

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

REMOVAL.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to
No. 64, WOOD STREET,
One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14. 1843—tf